INSIST UPON HAVING.
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.*

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,290—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898.

Established 1818.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
*	CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „
B.M.L.	EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
*	GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.M.L.	ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
†	CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th „
B.M.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June,
†	GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th „
B.M.L.	ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th „
†	CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th „
B.M.L.	SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
†	GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L	EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
†	CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L.	ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
†	GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † procced to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11 h April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

A STEAM BARGE to take off Passengers will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M., on day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1160	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschinig.	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 18, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings. 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th April, 1898, calling at Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND MUSCAT.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 1,610 tons, on or about 29th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	E. Saporite	5,000	28th April 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

DELICATE, FRAGRANT, WHOLESOME.

STILL HOCKS.

		CASH. Qts. Rs.	a.	CASH. Pts. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	„	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	8
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52	0	27	8	58	0	31	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	„	37	0	...		41	8	...	
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	„	28	0	15	8	31	8	17	4
OPPENHEIM	„	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	„	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	31	8

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	28	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54	0	31	0	60	0	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	„	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25	8	14	8	22	8	16	4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	27	8	15	0	31	0	16	12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	per doz.	22	8	12	8	25	0	14	0
CARLOWITZ	„	15	8	...		17	4	...	

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

USED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA !

A small dose every morning Prevents and Wards off attacks of Epidemic, Fevers, Plague, &c. It wonderfully cures Ague, Chill, Fevers and Malaria when all other Remedies fail. Many cases of Bubonic Plague are cured by this wonderful Remedy.—MADON, SONS & Co.,—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

RE. 1. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed..........£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders..........£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896..........£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital..........£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date..........£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN TIMES OF PUBLIC ALARM

from EPIDEMICS of CHOLERA, PLAGUE, ETC.,

The keenest attention should be paid to the Purity of the Water Supply.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

remain unsurpassed on the

TWO VITAL FEATURES :—
EFFICIENCY AND SIMPLICITY.

Cheap, Good and very Easily Cleaned and Charged.

Prices.—1 Gallon size, Rs. 12-2 Gallons, Rs. 17-8.

CHARGED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

KEMP'S ANTI-GERM FILTERING MEDIUM

for recharging 1 Gallon, Re. 1-12.
2 Gallons, Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

LEADING THE WAY.

PREPARED from the FINEST Materials with PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and PROPERLY CLEANED BOTTLES.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS

are the BEST IN INDIA and equal any of the Imported Brands.

In STOPPERED or CORKED Bottles.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY (2 Dozen)
PACKED free OF CHARGE FOR TRANSIT (6 Dozen).

SODA, ÆRATED and POTASH
12 Annas per Dozen.

LEMONADE, GINGERALE, LITHIA, SELZER LITHIA TONIC, MEDICINAL SODA, POGSON, GINGERADE, RASPBERYADE. } 1 Rupee per Dozen.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	„
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	„
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	„
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	„
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	„
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	„

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED RS. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	6	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	6	42	13	39	11	49	9	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	12
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 1 P.M., of the 16th May, 1898, for the supply during the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY and STORES of which samples can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where also Forms of Tender can be obtained and the Form of Agreement can be seen.

Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 150) fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rupees (500) Five hundred will also be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the Contract.

3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust and Municipal Bonds as Security Deposit.

4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. AMUN,
For Superintendent of Stationery.

Office of the Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, 26th April, 1898.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended 31st December 1897, declared at Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 25th instant, will be paid at the registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on and after FRIDAY, the 29th inst., to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd instant, on production of Share Certificates.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1898.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share for the year ended 31st December, 1897, declared at the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 25th instant, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on and after FRIDAY, the 29th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on that day, on production of their Share Certificates.

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1898.

GOOD HEALTH.

OR THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIETETICS AND MASSAGE.

BY

F. C. IRELAND, B.Sc.

Rs. 2-8.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES :—

The "Birmingham Daily Gazette" says :—"There is not a dull page in the book, and many of the chapters, notably those on Longevity, Consumption, and Mothers and Children are full of good counsel.

"As many diseases are caused by over-eating and over-drinking, his Dietetic and Massage directions are worthy of attention."

The "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" says :—Mr. Ireland evidently understands what he has written about . . . . . .

"The book is written in a crisp style, which makes the reading of it—a pleasurable task . . . . .

"The value of Massage he demonstrates palpably . . . .

"We cordially commend this book to the attention of everyone who is interested in the problem."

The "Manchester Guardian" says :—"In insisting on the important fact that the starches are by no means so easy of digestion as they are popularly considered to be, he is on safe ground, and, generally, it may be said Mr. Ireland's book contains a good many practical hints which the discerning reader will find useful."

The London "Health News" says:—"The book is written with an earnest purpose, worthy of so grand a theme. Indeed Mr. Ireland's book abounds with Dietetic facts, hints, and suggestions which renders it worthy of perusal by all concerned in the subject of food and health."

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co.,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, 1898, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the extension of the time allowed for the presentation of the Report of the Committee appointed on the question of the expenditure of the Plague Committee from money advanced by the Corporation.

2. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the Commissioner's letter regarding the carrying out of the street portions of house drainage connection.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

3. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 150 to meet the amount of pension payable to Mr. Rowji Shivram, late Clerk, Health Department, from 1st October, 1897, to 28th February, 1898.

4. Recommending sanction to the payment of compassionate allowance of Rs. 3,000 to Mrs. Howard Newton, widow of Mr. Howard Newton, late Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, who died of cholera contracted in the execution of his duty.

5. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 703-8-6 to defray the amount of compassionate allowance payable to the widow and the son of the late Mr. Motiram Rangildas, Senior Book-keeper, Chief Accountant's Office.

6. Recommending that, in order to provide for the working expenses during the current year of the plant for producing electrolysed sea water, sanction be given to the utilization of the balance, Rs. 3,353, of lapsed grant of Rs. 3,425.

7. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 30th March, 1898.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, No. 6:2, dated 20th April 1898, to the following effect :—

8. Recommending sanction to the construction of surface drainage works of the Kamathipura district at the estimated cost of Rs. 91,805.

9. Recommending sanction at the cost of Rs. 1,228 (1) to the acquisition of plot of ground, situate at Walkeshwur foreshore, required for the erection of a twelve-chamber water system latrine thereat, (2) to the purchase of land required for a site of passage to the latrine, the property of the Trustees of the Walkeshwur Charities.

10. Recommending sanction to Mr. S. B. A. Pereira being permitted to lay 1-2 inch water pipe, on Municipal land forming part of the Tulsi pipe Road leading to his chawl at Mahim on certain conditions.

11. Recommending that Mr. B. W. Mahajan be permitted to lay water pipe along the side of the embankment of the Tulsi main, leading to his chawl near the Elphinstone Road Railway Station, on certain conditions.

12. Memorandum from the Commissioner, as to the desirability of proceeding with the carrying out of schemes for new streets, expressing the opinion that the road from Dongri Street to Elphinstone Bridge and Reay Road from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road should be proceeded with, and remarking that the construction of Hamalwadi Road (from Girgaum Road to Trinity Street and road through Peru Lane should be discussed by the Corporation.

13. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending that the amount of the loan of Rs. 19,25,000 should be maintained at the full amount, so as to include the cost of new street along Peru Lane and of new road from Girgaum to Trinity Street.

14. Government letter, Judicial Department, on the question of the payment of Rs. 59,438-7-4, due up to the 31st March, 1897, on account of the annual expenses of the Police.

15. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Assistant Accountant-General, stating that the sum of Rs. 59,438-7-4 as above has been adjusted as a part payment to the Municipality for the share of plague charges payable by Government.

16. Government letter, General Department (Plague), replying to the President's letter on the subject of the transfer to the Municipality of the executive duties of the Bombay Plague Committee.

17. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding Government letter, Public Works Department, on the question of the construction of an overbridge at Chowpati.

18. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding reports from the Engineer and the Deputy Engineer on special drainage work as regards (1) the removal of town sweepings out of the city, (2) the lowering of the subsoil water therein, (3) the sewerage thereof, and (4) the number of streets in which the houses have been connected with the existing drains and the names of those streets.

19. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Health Officer, reporting as regards the districts and the class of people affected by cholera, the conditions which bear on the origin and progress of cholera in the affected parts and population of the city, &c., &c.

20. Resolution of the Standing Committee, reporting with reference to letters from Mr. Nadershaw H. E. Sukhia, L. M. & S., regarding the improvement of the condition of the city.

21. Memorandum from the Commissioner stating that no modifications of dimensions were allowed in buildings during the half-year ending 31st December, 1897.

22. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, forwarding copy of the school fund budget for the year 1898-99 with statement showing increases in the Budget.

Notices of Motion to the following effect :—

From Mr. K. M. Shroff That the Committee of the Corporation appointed on 3?th January, 1896, on the question of the Revenue and Refund Audit Establishment with a view of suggesting such modifications, &c., as the Committee may consider necessary in order to effect control over the revenue from Town Duties, be requested to expedite their report.

(2) That the Commissioner be requested to submit a statement showing the net rateable value of buildings and lands in Bombay on 1st April, 1897, and 1st April, 1898, to which a column should be affixed showing the amount of property taxes leviable in 1898, on such rateable value as compared with 1897.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 26th April, 1898.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund .... $ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,267 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank I'ndia	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Halfyearly.	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,620xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	76
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	70
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	530
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	600
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	985
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	4.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	557½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,039
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	215
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	6.0
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	103½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	825
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	300
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	690xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	690
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	25)
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11'50
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	15
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	360
Munnar M	,000	250	a	15	[illegible]
New Berar	,00	500	,00	dvd Rs45	560
New Indian	4,0 00	125	125	dvd 16½	171½
Prince of Wales	100	500		20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkert	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,090
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	1·5
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,·35
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs1i	26

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-4
China Leaf	" 24-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-3
Do. do. new	" 24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	" 24-4
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-2
Sovereigns	" 15-2
Do. Dragons	" 15-1
Bar Silver 17	" 70-2
Do. 17½	" 70-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 2-19m., 3-20a. Low water. 8-27m., 9-34a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Stanley Hall and Bombay entered, and the steamers Chindwara and Paramatta left the dock yesterday.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—There will be a sailing Dingby race to-morrow (Thursday). Start at 4 p.m. Course No. 13 (twice round).

A Boat Sunk in the Harbour.—Yesterday, while Balloo Burkate, in charge of tindal Mahomed Salia, laden with bamboos, was proceeding from Apollo Bunder to Grass Bunder, her cargo got shifted on one side, in consequence of which she sank in the harbour. The contents, together with the boat, were saved and removed to the bunder.

A Fall from a Roof.—A Hindu labourer, named Vithu Abaji, aged twenty-two years, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from a fracture of the left arm and several internal injuries caused by his having fallen from the roof of the Elphinstone College building down to the ground, a distance of about forty-five feet. The injured man is being treated in the hospital.

Bombay Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following papers will be read :—Statistics of suicides in Bombay during the year 1897, by Mr. Bomanji Beharamji Patel, and Browne's Religio Medici, by Mr. Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla, M.A., Examiner in Arts to the University of Bombay.

Weather in the Harbour.—On Monday morning, at about 4 o'clock, a coal barge, belonging to Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy Dubash, loaded with forty tons of coal, in charge of tindal Mahadoo Gopal, was lying alongside the s. s. Kola, when she was swamped and sank as one of the planks on the starboard side parted on account of the strong wind and heavy sea. The tindal and the crew saved themselves by jumping into another barge, which was at the time lying close by.

Jumping out of a Window.—A Hindu lad, named Vithu Luximon, aged ten years, who is out of his mind, was locked up in a room on the second floor of a house at Naoroji Hill, Dongri, on Monday morning last, by his parents, who went to work. In the evening the lad jumped out of one of the windows in the room into a sweepers' gully, a distance of about forty feet, and sustained a fracture of the left arm and several injuries to his body, necessitating his removal to and detention in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Music on the Esplanade.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Quadrille	Minstrels' Songs	Kuhner
Selection	The Broken Chain	Payne
Irish Valse	Asthore	Trotere
Gavotte	Alexina	Asch
Grand Fantasia	Echoes of Bombay	Leggett
Polka	The Fanfare	D'Albert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Attempted Escape by a Convict.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Toolasing Ameersing, a convict undergoing seven years' rigorous imprisonment in H. M.'s House of Correction, at Byculla, was charged, at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, with intentionally resisting his lawful apprehension under section 224 of the Indian Penal Code. The circumstances under which the accused attempted to escape from the gaol have already been reported. The accused admitted his guilt, as also one previous conviction for a similar offence. The magistrate remarking that the accused seemed to be a daring character, as he had one previous conviction for escaping from the jail, ordered him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year, the sentence to take effect after the expiry of the term the accused is now serving in the prison.

Blackmailing and Assault.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Luximon Succaram, a police sepoy, doing duty in the F division, with causing hurt to a Parsee, named Jamasji Merwanji, by means of a stick, on Sunday evening last, when the latter was passing along the Vincent Road in charge of three carts loaded with stones. The facts of the case have already been given. The complainant in his evidence further stated that the accused told him either to light the lamps of the carts or pay him two annas. Complainant refused to do either, when the accused ran into a field, and having armed himself with a stick, belaboured complainant in his head and back. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and it was stated on his behalf that he bore a good character, but he was drunk at the time. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it seemed that the accused stopped complainant's carts with a view to levy blackmail. Complainant refused to pay him anything, when they had an altercation. Accused then brought a stick and struck the complainant with it. The accused, his Worship further remarked, it had been stated, bore an excellent character, and was drunk at the time, but all the same the magistrate considered the offence serious as coming from a policeman after he had attempted to levy blackmail. The accused was ordered to suffer six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Knocked Down by a Railway Engine.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Bellasis Bridge, touching the death of a Hindu mendicant, name unknown, apparently aged about twenty-five years, having no fixed place of residence. Govind Rama, a night line-guard in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, residing at Grant Road, and doing duty between Grant Road and Dadur stations, was on his rounds in the direction of the Bellasis Bridge, on Monday last, when he noticed the body of the deceased lying just outside the other rail of the down line on the north side of the bridge. A piece of dhotur was found lying near the body. The left fore-arm of the deceased was crushed, his face was injured, and the right wrist was broken. The line-guard gave information to the Railway police. The body seemed to be much emaciated as if the deceased had been ailing. From the enquiries made by the police it was ascertained that a number of people were in the habit of passing under the bridge and that half-an-hour before the body was found a light engine from Colaba passed through the bridge, on its way to Parel. The deceased appeared to have been run over by that engine. The verdict was to the effect that death was caused by injuries received by his having been knocked down by an engine, but whether he committed suicide or whether it was an accident there was no evidence before the jury.

The Mahomedan Defamation Case.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Haji Abdoola Mian Khandwani charges Hakim Mahomed Abdool Hamid Farrokh Dhelvi, proprietor, manager, editor, and printer of Urdoo newspapers, entitled " Moombai Panch Bahadoor, " " Azad Panch, " and " Sooltan-ul-Akhbar, " with defamation. Mr. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, solicitor, appeared for the complainant ; while Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended the accused. As Mr. Roughton had filed a supplementary list of thirteen new witnesses, the magistrate inquired if they were to be called to prove any material point. Mr. Roughton replied that he found it necessary to call further evidence as some of the witnesses previously summoned did not come forward through fear and owing to threatening letters written to them. The evidence on behalf of the defence was directed to justify the remarks objected to, and supplementary witnesses were required to corroborate what the other witnesses had stated. So far as the articles commented on points of public interest there could not be any libel. Mr. Davar observed that the language used by the accused was not justifiable and was of a type which required six months' correction. If such language were to be used against Mr. Roughton or himself (Mr. Davar) in an English daily they would know how to appreciate it. Mr. Roughton retorted by saying that as for himself he would not mind such language, but he would certainly feel for his learned friend. (Laughter.) After some further discussion the magistrate held that it was no longer necessary to hear evidence on the subject of the illuminations, and that further evidence should be directed to prove the fairness and justice of the comments made in the articles on the score of public questions. Some evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

Thana News.—Our local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Mr. Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B.A., the newly appointed Mamlatdar, received charge of the office of Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Salsette, in Thana, on Friday, the 15th instant.—The Thana Civil Courts are closed from to-day for the summer vacation. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School is also closed for six weeks.—Shet Jehangirjeebhai Cooverjee and Laxumonrao Bappoojee Patel have opened a Marathi school at their own expense for the Koonbee boys of the village of Allengaon, in the Dhanoo Talooka of the Thana District. The men of Allengaon were long in want of a school for their children, and one has now very generously been supplied by Messrs. Jehangirjeebhai and Laxumonrao Patel.—Mr Rustomjee Bapoojee, a young Parsee of the Loungia family of Thana, who had been travelling in Southern India, lately arrived here from Mysore and put up in the dak bungalow, where he was found dead on Wednesday last.—Mr. Santooram Anna Kotwal, who left Thana on account of the plague and had gone to reside in Kharkar's Wada at Mamra, was robbed of silver vessels and other ornaments, valued at Rs. 800, on Saturday, the 16th instant. Enquiries are being made by the District Police to trace the thieves.—On Friday last a couple of Mussulman rungarses were arrested by the Thana Chief Constable in a case of theft of Rs. 300, which took place in the house of Makan Darjee, who died of plague in Rungaree Street, the other day. The stolen property has not yet been recovered.—Cases of plague have occurred in Thana at the following places :—A Parbhoo, named Thakare, karkoon of the Mamlatdar's Kutchery, died at Kalwa ; a Brahmin, named Moole, karkoon, Moonsiff's Court, died at Thana, and Raghunath Haree Tambolee, died at Channee on Wednesday ; Babool Khoja's sister died at Kalwa on Thursday ; and a Gujerati boy died at Kadwagate on Friday last.—There were nine persons under observation in the Segregation Camp near the Railway Station yesterday.—The thermometer readings ranged from 82 to 96 degrees in the shade on Saturday last.—The camp of Mr. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present at Bandora.

Ahmedabad Notes.—Our correspondent writes :—Hirashunker and four others were tried by Mr. E. H. Leggatt, the Joint Sessions Judge, and assessors, on charges of robbery and extortion under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code. It appeared that the accused were members of the police force of Kaira district who were directed to investigate a case of dacoity which, it is alleged, took place at Sind. The persons who were supposed to have taken part in the said offence at Sind bought a large amount of property, worth about Rs. 5,000. The accused, who went in search of the persons in possession of the property, the subject of the docoity mentioned above, saw that the property being very large, and the temptation too strong to be resisted, agreed to divide the property among themselves together with the "alleged plunderers." Hence it was arranged that half the property should be given up to the accused, the police officers, and the remaining half to be retained by the so-called dacoits. Thus the accused received Rs. 2,100 worth of property themselves and made no report to their superior officer. The higher police officers, on receiving information, arrested the accused and brought them for trial before Mr. R. X. De Souza, the Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira. Mr. De Souza, after taking the evidence for the prosecution, framed charges of robbery and extortion against the accused. Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, who represented the accused, objected to the procedure adopted by Mr. De Souza. Mr. Wadia argued that the accused should be either discharged or committed to the Sessions Court for trial. The magistrate declined to change the procedure adopted by him, and the accused, therefore, applied to the High Court on the grounds mentioned above. The High Court directed that the accused be committed to the Sessions Court, and hence they were tried before Mr. E. H. Leggatt, with the assistance of assessors as usual. At the conclusion of the case, the court found all the accused guilty, and they were sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment each.—Khan Saheb Hormusji Jamsetji Antia has been appointed Mamlatdar of Kelva-Mahim, in the Thana District, while Rao Saheb Devshanker Mabhulal, Mamlatdar of Thasra, in the Panch Mahal district, will take charge of the Daskaroi Taluka as Mamlatdar in place of Mr. Antia.—Dastur Dorabji Mahiarji Mehrji Rana, the High priest of the Parsis of Naosari, is to be presented with an address by the Parsi inhabitants of Ahmedabad in the Fire-temple here, at 5 p.m., to-day—Dastur Dorabji has arrived here at the invitation of the Nazir of the District Court of Naosari, who celebrated the marriage of his children last week. Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., Director of Vernacular Education at Baroda, and Dewan Bahadhur Manibhai Jasbhai have also come to grace the marriage procession, at the invitation of the Nazir.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. KANA POLA AND HURKHA GOVIND.

This was a reference to the High Court by Mr. T. D. Fry, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the two accused were charged with murder. The jury found the accused not guilty ; and disagreeing with the verdict and holding that both the accused were guilty of murder, Mr. Fry submitted the proceedings for the orders of the High Court. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the first accused ; Mr. Kallabhai Lalubhai for the second ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with murder in having, on the 2nd January 1898, at Kukad, caused the death of Ranchor Thakersi by administering poison in cooked vegetables. The Sessions Judge said there was ample evidence to show that after partaking of certain food, Ranchor was seized with violent fits of vomiting, and was sent to the Gogna dispensary, where he died. The Chemical Analyser to Government certified that he found traces of arsenic in the matter sent to him for examination. The case for the prosecution was that a woman named Mann was the aunt of the accused No. 1, who was remotely related to No. 2. Mann had been a widow for about eighteen months, and since her husband's death Ranchor had looked after her children and had managed her affairs. Mann admitted that she was Ranchor's mistress. She stated that her relatives resented her conduct, and that No. 2 had threatened her that she should be killed if she persisted in visiting Ranchor. He had no wife, and Mann was in the habit of sending him his food. On the evening of 2nd January last, she prepared some cooked plantains for Ranchor and sent them to him by the hands of No. 1. It was said that the dish was taken to Ranchor by both the accused, and that he died from the affects of poison put into the food after it left Mann's hands. She stated that as No. 1 was taking away the dish, she saw him joined by No. 2. The first accused, in his statement, said that No. 2 took the dish from him and threw something into it. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty with respect to both the accused. The judge believed them to be guilty of murder and made the reference to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said ; We think the evidence insufficient to prove the guilt of the accused persons. Assuming that Harkha did put something into the food and that Kana saw him do it, or rather thought that he saw him do it, we do not see that Kana is to be considered more guilty than the other persons who thought they saw the same and yet accepted his explanation. It is evident that none of them thought that the food had been poisoned. It seems to us very unlikely that the food would be poisoned in the very open manner it is said to have been, and we share the doubts of the jury as to the truth of the evidence, so that we cannot hold it proved that Harkha put poison into the food. No poison has been traced to his possession. The cup in which the food was carried was not secured in its then condition, and the prosecution has failed to eliminate all the other persons and food concerned so as to bring the poison down to this food and to the accused alone. We, therefore, acquit the accused and order their discharge.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY AN AGENT.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMCHANDRA GANESH KELKAR.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. V. D. Puntambecker, first class Magistrate in the district of Poona, who, in December last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as a servant and criminal breach of trust as an agent, and sentenced him to simple imprisonment for six months. The accused had appealed to the Sessions Judge of Poona, who rejected the appeal. Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused ; and Mr. Ganesham Nilkant for the complainant.

It appeared that the accused acted as a clerk of the Inamdar Raghunathrao Kyankatesh, from whom he held a general power of attorney. It was part of his duty to look after the property of Raghunath and manage his business. One Govindrao Changuda was indebted to the Inamdar in the sum of Rs. 100, and the accused cancelled that debt and himself undertook the liability to pay the debt. His contention was two-fold, that he actually paid the amount to Raghunath ; and that having taken the *havala* or liability to pay, there was no criminal misappropriation.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said : We think that the conviction cannot be supported. If the accused undertook the *havala* or liability to pay to the Inamdar the debt owed by Govind and his nephews, and if in consideration of that Govind and his nephews passed bonds to him which they ultimately paid, the accused would not be guilty of criminal breach of trust in taking that money from them, and this too even if he had not actually discharged his *havala* to the Inamdar. The Sessions Judge says that it is admitted that Govind was indebted to the Inamdar in the sum of Rs. 100 and that accused cancelled that debt and himself undertook the liability to pay the same, and he convicts the accused, apparently, only because he finds that the accused did not pay that sum to the Inamdar. This, however, is a matter which seems to us to be purely of a civil nature, and we do not think that the accused has been guilty of any criminal misconduct. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and acquit the applicant and order his discharge.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·759
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·9
General Directions of wind*	S, SSW, WNW, SSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 313

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Viceroy's party left Komarsen at midday on Thursday *en route* for Narkanda, distant six miles. The sun was very hot, so a halt was made half way for luncheon under the shade of some fine fir trees. Later in the afternoon Their Excellencies started again, and reached camp about 6 p.m. The road was steep almost throughout, and the march, though short, was rather a trying one. Narkanda dak bungalow, in which Their Excellencies are staying, stands at an elevation of nearly 9,000 feet, and affords a fine view of the sorrounding hills, mostly well wooded. On the opposite spur, and some distance below, lies the small settlement of Kotgarh, where tea is cultivated with success. It is also the head-quarters of missionaries, who have resided there for many years. In the far distance the snowy ranges are seen to great advantage. The weather was uncertain, and a sharp shower of rain fell. It seemed as if more was in store. A halt was made on Friday, and a move was made on Saturday in the direction of Simla, via Mathiana and Theog.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has received the following letter from the King of Siam :—Bankok, Feb. 3, 1898. To the most honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Sir,—I had the greatest pleasure of receiving the diploma for the honourable degree of Doctor of Civil Law which you, sir, with the masters and scholars of the University of Oxford, have been pleased to confer upon me. I highly appreciate this great distinction bestowed on my person by one of the most ancient, most learned, and most illustrious corporations of Europe. I thank you and the other members of the University for having taken into consideration that since several years I sent members of my family and young men of my kingdom to receive a scientific education in Oxford, this renowned centre of learning and wisdom.—Believe me, sir, your very sincere friend, Chulalonkorn R.

The scene at Orton's funeral was not very creditable to the persons concerned, but we fancy that they did not intend to be irreverent. It shows that there is still quite a respectable number of people who, in spite of the most overwhelming evidence and of the impostor's own confession, believe that he was "the real Sir Roger" after all. One can only describe it as a sort of mania, and surely it is one of the most amazing which ever afflicted any large number of civilised human beings.

The ultimate fate of Lord Leighton's house and garden at Kensington is still undecided. There is a strong feeling that the place and its art treasures should be secured to the nation, and in order to bring this about, a committee was formed some time ago to raise subscriptions with a view to purchase. Then it occurred to the committee that probably the Metropolitan Gardens Association might be induced to identify themselves with the work. But it seems that the Association in question is not particularly enthusiastic over the matter, for at a meeting the other day, when the suggestion came before the members, it was decided to take no action.

Macaulay was renowned for his wonderful feats of memory, but in this respect he is rivalled by John Henry Davis, a convict in the State Prison of Connecticut. It is claimed for Davis that he can recite all Shakespeare's plays by heart. The 14 years he has spent in prison have been devoted to this task. Before he became a convict he knew nothing of the dramatist ; it was only when he heard a clergyman, who had returned from a visit to the poet's birthplace, speak of the plays that his interest was awakened. The convict now possesses nearly all the classic editions of Shakespeare, and is in correspondence with several authorities on the bard. The chief desire of his heart is to obtain his pardon, so that he may visit Stratford-on-Avon.

In the North of England it would seem that belief in the capacity of women to deal with public affairs is more common than in the South. The recent elections of Poor Law Guardians in Lancashire and the West Riding have elevated no fewer than forty women to the Board. Bradford, Sal ford, and Liverpool return five each ; Leeds, Halifax, and Manchester, three each; Lancaster, Morecambe, Preston, Stockfort, and Chester, two each ; and Burnley, Staines, Oldham, Prestwich, Warrington, and Holy well, one each.

Considering how often we hear that they manage things better in France, it is a little surprising to learn that not one of the numerous bridges over the Seine in Paris has its name posted up. The omission is the more remarkable because we have really something to learn from the Parisians with regard to the indication of street names. A petition to the Town Council is now in circulation asking that the bridges may be similarly favoured, and visitors to the City of Light, especially, will hope the request may be granted.

The latest of the critic-dramatists, apparently, is Mr. Walter Frith, whose " Not Wisely but too well " has just been produced successfully by the Kendals and who, report says, will by and by be represented by a play at the St. James's. Mr. Frith seems to have begun his career as a playwright with an adaptation called " Ensnared. " This was in 1883. After this came the " book " for three musical plays—" Brittany Folk, " " Locked In, " and " The Verger ," and two pieces called " In the Olden Time " and " The Home Feud. " It was, however, " Moliere, " and " Midsummer Day"—two one-act plays produced by Mr. George Alexander—that first brought Mr. Frith into prominence. Now, we may hope, he has the ball at his feet.

As showing the growth of the cremation movement in England, the eleventh annual issue of the society's transactions contains some interesting facts. There were 173 cremations at Woking during last year, and the total for the 13 years during which the apparatus has been in use there is 1,043. St. John's Surrey which formerly served all England, now serves the metropolitan area and the southern half of England, while there are crematoria now in operation at Manchester, Glasgow, and Liverpool. According to the " Undertakers' Journal," the society is in a flourishing commercial condition, but it is added that though there is room for congratulation much remains to be done if ever cremation is to be known as a considerable factor in the disposal of the dead.

According to the " Hamburger Nachrichten, " an Indian Prince, whose name is given as Prince Alexander Tzar, has sent Prince Bismarck, from Singaporre, a pair of Graal's doves, which also go under the name of " doves with bleeding hearts, " on account of a blood-red mark on their breast. Prince Tzar, who is head of the mission of the Graal Fund, a charitable society in Singapore, had given the birds into the care of an official on board the Lloyd steamer Darmstadt, by which vessel they were brought to Europe. The birds live on unhusked rice, and the Princce sent an ample supply in three sacks, sealed with his coat of arms. The present consisted originally of five birds, but one of them died shortly after arrival at Singapore, and two were lost on the way to Europe. The pair which has reached Friedrichsruh stood the long sea voyage extremely well. A letter accompanying them describes the position of the island where these very rare birds, are found. It is situated in the Pacific, in the centre of the triangle formed by drawing a line from Iloilo, in Panay Island, one of the Philippines, to the Island of Keil, in the Pelew Group, thence to Gilolo, on the Equator, and from there back to Iloilo. A line drawn from Iloilo through the middle of this triangle to the western point of New Pomerania, in the Bismarck Archipelago, will pass through the island in question, which has, as yet, received no name. It is inhabited by natives from the Philippines, who were long ago converted to Christianity by Spanish missionaries. They bring these rare doves to the Philippines, and there rear them for sale, but have always kept their place of origin a secret. Prince Alexander Tzar, however, who often cruises in these waters in his yacht, has succeeded in discovering the mysterious island. The Graal's doves somewhat resemble plovers. Like the latter, they have four-teed feet, and rather short, stumpy wings, the third pinion of which is the longest. The neck is violet, grey, and purple, and copper-coloured, with varying tints of light emerald green, or reddish violet. The tail feathers hava a broad copper-coloured rim. On the white throat and breast there is a beautiful crimson shield, which can be seen for a long distance, and looks like a deep, red heart surrounded by a halo of flame. When the male bird is excited, the feathers on the head rise, and form a crest. The bird's feet are dark red, and the length of tail is 3 1-2in. With the letter accompanying this unique present to the Prince is a small map, drawn with pen and ink, on which the place described above is indicated in gold letters as " Blood Dove Island."

An amusing story is told by the *Bookman*. It comes from Hungary, where, it appears, a ballet was lately produced which was based upon Mr. Rider Haggard's " She." The author, hearing of the production, wrote asking for some programmes, photographs, etc., and received a reply from the manager of the theatre that he was much shocked at the receipt of this lettter, for he, in common with many other citizens of the dual empire, had for months believed that the creator of " She " was dead. Indeed, so the manager said, long obituary notices had appeared in some of the most important papers. Mr. Haggard wrote again that if the obituary notices were in any more translatable language than Magyar he would be glad to see a few of them ; and at the same time he begged that a paragraph might be circulated amongst the newspapers to the effect that he was very much alive and in the best of health. The last that has been heard is that the manager reports that no newspaper will insert the paragraphs, that they decline to credit his statement, and look upon his request as a clever but somewhat unscrupulous attempt to obtain advertisements for the ballet.

According to Mr. Richard Davey, in his book "The Sultan and his Subjects," the status of the Royal ladies in the harem is somewhat curious. " All good Mussulmans " (he says) " should have four official wives, so the Sultan has four kadines—sultana is not Turkish. Each bears her own distinctive title and takes precedence accordingly. Death quite recently removed the bach kadine, or first wife of the reigning Sultan, who was the sister of the Pasha all too well-known for his exploit in the Sasunk. The three other kadines are respectively denominated the skindji kadine or second lady ; the artanie kadine, or middle lady ; and the kutchuk kadine, or little lady. When a kadine becomes a mother of a male child, she is called khasseki sultan, or Royal princess ; when of a daughter khassei kadine, or royal lady. The fact that each of these ladies must, according to the Moslem law, have a court equal in every detail, from the mistress of the robes down to the lowest scullion, and even to the number of the horses in each stable, explains why some other female personage of the Imperial entourage must perforce be selected to hold the place and title usually allotted to the wife of a monogamous Sovereign."

The twenty-six " principals, " twenty-eight " chorus ladies, " and eight " ballet ladies, " making up the company of " The Belle of New York, " were expected to reach London, after a week's journey across the Atlantic. Mr George Lederer, the manager of the New York Casino, is with the troupe ; as is also Mr. Gus Kerker, the composer of the piece and its musical director. In England " musical comedy " is usually in two acts, each of which presents only one scenic background. " The Belle of New York " is in two acts, but each act has three scenes.

Now is the time for Mr. Edison, remarks a paper. " It would require but the impetus of war," he once said, " to develop such a flood of destructive appliances as would astonish the world." He thinks there is no need of a battle between two armies in the field. A mere handful of men could sweep one of them away. It is all a question of the patriotic uses of electricity. Then he has a neat little contrivance for pumping embattled hosts out of existence with a machine which would give a jet of water a force of 5,000 volts. Cables drawn wisely and well round a besieged city would deal death to anyone who tried to cross them, and yet be so concealed that they could not be discovered until they had taken effect. His electric chains are to be fired into an advancing army. These are of different lengths, and they are attached by one end to the wires of a dynamo, while the other end is placed in the gun. " When these are discharged, the air will be filled with chains, like great snakes, which would mean death to an advancing host." His " aerial infernal machine" can be timed to explode at a given moment, after it is cut loose from the car of a balloon. " Let us suppose fifty of these set free at once, each containing 500 lbs. of dynamite. It is not necessary to strike the doomed ship in order to destroy it ; the force of the explosion would sink or disable every ship within a moderate distance." The moral of this is clearly " Why build fleets at all ?" An endless cable working round a wheel and laid at the bottom of a channel is to effect a vast improvement in the torpedo system for harbour defence. And why not, if you come to think of it, since every known engine of destruction was, at one time, an inventor's fad ! But Mr. Edison must make haste, or he will find himself in the next century, which, all the almanacs assure us, is pledged to universal peace.

For the whisky once described like a torchlight procession going down your throat the recipe has been found. It was read out to Lord Peel's Commission. You take two gallons of new whisky, one gallon of rum, half a gallon of methylated spirits, four gallons of water, and one drachm of sulphate of copper. You stir up and mix, and then it is ready for Donnybrook. The prescription is authentic. A publican who was in gaol, not for making the poisonous mixture but for another description of manslaughter, gave it to his son so that the youngster might have the whisky ready for the fair. The police found it an interesting document, and so in its turn did the Royal Commission. The police inspector who brought it over has seen the effects of this or similar decoctions in drunkenness of a kind quite unlike ordinary intoxication. Madness is the product of this hellish brew. We are not so bad as this in England. The chief adulteration of spirits in England is adulteration by water, which the local authorities cannot be induced to consider as an offence to warrant prosecution. In beer salt used to be put to make men drink more, and sulphureus fumes have sometimes been used. But in the adulteration of beer also they do things better in Ireland. The police inspector with the " tips " about " fair " whisky had also a recipe for flat porter. Mix a little soap and water with it, and you can soon work it up, and put a head on it ; which is more than you can do on the people who drink it.

The death of Mrs. Hilda Gamlin will come as a surprise to those who are familiar with her writings. Mrs Gamlin first attracted attention with her book " Emma Lady Hamilton : An Old Story Retold," which was published about seven years ago. The kind reception accorded to this book induced her to bestow her attention on Nelson, and the fruits of her study of the great Admiral will shortly be published with the title " Nelson's Friendships." The aim of the book is, it is said, to present Lord Nelson in a new light with regard to his connection with Lady Hamilton. Mrs. Gamlin wrote regularly for " Notes and Queries" and among her well-wishers was Mr. Gladstone, who often wrote complimentary letters to her.

A number of "earnest and experienced women, " have discovered that beneath the sparkling beauty of gems and precious stones lurks a moral poison which it behoves genuine social reformers to destroy. What a writer in the *Daily Telegraph* describes somewhat unkindly as " the fierce battle-shriek " was sounded for the first time the other night at the Women's International Progressive Union by a band of female crusaders sworn to eschew the bangle, the bracelet, the brooch, and the ring. The first speaker whose utterances are reported frankly averred that she had never in her life cared for ornaments. Another speaker averred that the wearing of jewellery is indefensible, " because a good-looking person is not made beautiful by it, and no quantity of it would make a plain person handsome." Now this plausible statement, the *Telegraph* writer respectfully submits, contains a feminine fallacy. The sophism is feminine, because the infallible judges of a lady's good looks are and have been men, ever since the memorable day on which the three charming goddesses appointed the shepherd Paris to allot the prize for female beauty without appeal. And the view taken of the effect of rubies, diamonds, and sapphires by the sterner sex is diametrically opposed to that which was put forward on Wednesday night by the anti-jewellery crusader. The opinion is all the more sincere that it is offered, so to say, at a considerable sacrifice, for while the duty of the ladies to wear the trinkets, it is generally the privilege of the men to pay the bill. The argument further embodies a fallacy, because, as the poet put it, ' Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover, Fades in his eye and palls upon his sense ' ; so that a little variety and contrast cannot but prove welcome. Variety is the very spice of life that gives it all its flovour. If the lady be, as the crusader expressed it, plain and homely, it would certainly not make her handsome ; but a judicious sprinkling of rivieres, brooches, and bejewelled butterflies hovering round the roses in her fragant hair might readily create an illusion calculated to provoke admiration and dispose to love."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF APRIL, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·603	N	2	103·6	72·1	39	...	4·54	−0·78
Sirsa	29·606	W	5	105·3	72·8	20	...	1·28	−0·92
Delhi	29·576	WNW	6	107·7	79·4	17	...	2·94	−1·02
Agra	29·590	NW	7	110·0	76·4	27	...	2·71	+1·29
Cawnpore	29·569	WNW	4	112·6	80·6	25	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·566	W	8	112·1	76·8	17	...	2·39	+0·35
Jhansi	29·621	Calm	4	113·2	86·7	20	...	2·10	+0·35
Jacobabad	29·617	WNW	6	108·4	68·1	15	...	0·43	−0·81
Karachi	29·688	NNW	9	96·9	75·5	66	...	0·43	−1·40
Jeypore	29·624	NNE	5	111·1	77·0	18	...	0·50	−1·13
Ajmere	29·644	NE	5	106·9	74·6	30	...	0·2	−1·15
Deesa	29·698	NNW	9	111·0	82·0		...	0·16	−0·38
Ahmedabad	29·717	SW	3	110·3	80·5	50	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·699	NW	9	107·8	78·4	47	...	0·13	−0·43
Rajkot	29·718	NNW	9	106·4	74·8	73	...	0·30	−0·25
Ghadechi	29·718	SW	7	110·2	83·2	32	...	0·29	...
Veraval	29·736	SSE	9	85·6	77·3	82	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·664	NNE	5	109·1	79·1	29	...	0·54	−0·55
Indore	29·656	Calm	2	109·1	78·1	48	...	0·56	−0·53
Saugor	29·624	SSW	4	108·1	79·1	46	...	1·46	−1·07
Jubbulpore	29·594	WSW	2	109·0	76·1	28	...	3·41	+0·61
Hoshangabad	29·623	Calm	2	111·5	80·2	29	...	0·50	−1·54
Khandwa	29·671	W	6	111·7	88·0	24	...	0·09	−1·38
Raipur	29·649	SW	9	107·5	75·6	39	...	1·72	−0·88
Nagpur	29·641	SSW	7	106·2	81·1	33	...	1·00	+0·70
Amraoti	29·650	WSW	9	110·4	89·1	35	...	0·77	−0·76
Akola	29·666	W	7	111·1	89·6	24	...	0·33	−2·61
Surat	29·743	SW	8	98·7	81·6	72	...	1·68	+1·43
Malegaon	29·713	WSW	14	106·8	79·1	53	...	0·10	−1·22
Bombay	29·76	SSW	10	90·4	82·4	7	...	0·17	−0·75
Poona	29·775	NE	14	101·5	76·3	67	...	0·59	−1·16
Ahmednagar	29·763	NW	2	103·3	73·9	86	0·01	0·03	...
Aurangabad	29·740	WSW	6	107·6	8 ·7	34	...	0·67	...
Sholapur	29·745	NW	12	103·7	75·5	48	...	...	−2·10
Ratnagiri	29·763	SW	5	92·4	81·3	7	...	0·52	−0·35
Belgaum	29·76	WSW	14	88·2	69·7	81	0·02	4·75	+0·67
Goa	29·77	SE	7	90·0	77·4	70	0·18	0·71	...
Karwar	29·763	W	6	89·3	78·5	72	...	0·51	−2·57
Mangalore	29·779	ESE	3	92·8	·94	75	...	0·22	−4·40
Calicut	29·779	NW	8	91·7	79·0	83	0·31	4·48	−5·28
Cochin	29·791	E	M	90·5	74·2	91	0·65	10·69	−5·61
Bangalore	29·776	WSW	7	91·2	70·3	77	0·01	1·02	−4·83
Secunderabad	29·690	WNW	6	101·7	77·1	40	...	2·05	−1·48
Masulipatam	29·716	SSW	9	95·1	82·0	78	...	1·75	−6·88
Bellary	29·721	SE	7	94·7	77·8	42	...	2·29	−0·81
Cuddapah	29·719	SW	L	102·7	84·4	60	...	8·11	+1·78
Madras	29·703	S	8	93·5	82·5	67	...	9·67	−10·90
Coimbatore	29·758	SW	1	96·4	75·1	75	...	4·50	−2·14
Trichinopoly	29·725	W	6	101·1	71·4	74	3·27	6·59	−4·15
Negapatam	29·737	SW	10	100·0	79·9	61	...	11·12	−20·03
Colombo	29·809	SE	8	88·0	74·5	89	1·34	43·23	+8·03
Aden	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

In column " Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana and at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Ghadechi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, and Nagapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon, Mysore and along the Coast from Bombay southward as far as Cochin. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light. This emorning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Amraoti, and 12 at Karachi, Rajkot, Raipur and Bangalore. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jhansi, and the lowest 70° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, Gujarat, Rajputana, and on the Malabar Coast. Heavy rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (3·27"), over an inch at Colombo (1·34"), light to moderate showers at Cochin, Calicut and Goa, and a few drops at Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Bangalore. The abnormal chart indicates the probable existence of a large low pressure area or a depression to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay, and it appears slowly moving westwards. The weather is hence in an unsettled condition all over the country lying to the south of latitude 20° and will remain more or less cloudy. The pressure changes and the weather in Ceylon, the neighbouring seas and all along the Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay are monsoonlike, and local rain accompanied by thunder and lightning is to be expected in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast. The winds off the East Coast of Ceylon are moderately increasing in force, and the weather on and off the Madras Coast is inclined to become squally and very unsettled. The weather of the next 24 hours over the country lying to the south of latitude 20° depends much on the further movement of the low pressure area noted above.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 26.

Tuesday : The barometer has continued to fall everywhere. The change having been brisk over the greater part of the country. The distribution pressure is unchanged. Readings are lowest along the foot of the hills in North West Provinces, and highest over the South of the Bay. The pressure differences were greater than usual. Normal winds prevail. Westerly hot winds are blowing down the Gangetic plain, southerly winds over the Bay, and more or less variable winds elsewhere. The force is very strong at the head of the Bay. The heat is low for the time of year over the central parts of the peninsula, Upper Sind and Baluchistan and excessive in all other places. The excess is more than eight degrees in central Bengal and the west of the Central Provinces. The thermomter rose to over hundred and thirteen at Lucknow and Jhansi yesterday and to hundred and twelve or over at Gaya, Chaibassa, Allahabad, Cawnpur, Kotah and Hoshangabad, so that the hollowest area is in Gangetic plain. Showers are reported in Assam, Burma, Peninsula and Ceylon. Trichinopoly has received over three inches. Wellington, Colomba and Sibsagar over one inch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th April, 1898.

1. The annual Prize Distribution will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday next the 29th instant, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance. Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions should arrange for their winning teams to be present.

Dress : Prize winners.—Drill order, Forage caps, Putties not to be worn.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Moonlight Harbour Excursion.

One of Messrs. Shephard & Co's Steamers will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m., on Saturday the 7th May 1898, for a Corps Moonlight Excursion round the harbour.

Tickets.—Members Rs. 2 each including 1 Lady. Extra Ladies Re. 1 each. Non Members and one Lady Rs. 3 each.

Note.—The number of tickets are limited to 200, and the names of all Ladies and Non members must be submitted to one of the following members from whom tickets may be obtained.

2nd-Lieut H A H Payne, 18 Esplanade Road.
Sergt D A Pinder, B V A Club.
Sergt J J Marsland, Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.
Sergt H O Coates, J Duxbury & Co, Bake-house Lane, Fort.
Cpl W Harvey, A and N Stores, Apollo Street, Fort.
Gr A Beniston, Tardeo.

Mrs. Clement Parsons has, from a collection of " Polite Letter Writers " or collections of Epistolary Models, which appear to have been used in the last century, given in *Longmans' Magazine* some amusing examples of the quaint phraseology which would seem at that period to have been deemed appropriate to familiar correspondence. Forms of letters of love and sentiment play a conspicuous part in most of the volumes ; but Mrs. Parsons notes that the importance of the money question in the domestic contract is " nakedly admitted from the commencement of the siege." " Anything approaching hearts or darts is rigidly ruled out of the ladies' letters, and they appear to be composed on the principle laid down by Nancy Howe, ' Distance to the men-wretches is best—I say.' Even in her first note to her parents the expressions used by a newly-married bride are not enthusiastic. Thus she writes : ' In a word ' (a favourite eighteenth century introduction to another quire of paper), ' I have a fair prospect of being happy, and shall make it my study with good economy to make Mr. Meanwell so.' Another girl, in betrothing herself, alleges ' no objection against marrying, were she assured of being no worse than at present '—a rather negative wish."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Warden Road, Breach Candy, near the Framjee Hall, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, brass bedstead, bay Arab horse, fine trotter, pneumatic bicycle, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of ABDOOLA HOOSEIN, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla Bridge, the whole of the hotel furniture of Mrs. Peters, consisting of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK PIECE-GOODS, &C., NEAR THE JACKERIA MUSJID.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Jackeria Musjid by order of the Trustees of the estate of Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed and Cassumbhoy Mahomedbhoy Misri, who lately traded under the name of Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed and Co.

A quantity of woollen, cotton and silk goods, consisting of broadcloth, Scotch tweed, cashmere, washing check, white twills, wool satin, quilting, cashmere, dressgoods, velvet, plush railway rugs, woollen and cotton rugs, collars, towels, shirts, buttons, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sea View Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, crockery, chairs, ladies' bicycle by Bagshaw Bros., London, gent's "Cosmos" bicycle, both in perfect order and nearly new, pictures, lamps, fancy door curtains, flower pots, pier glass, etc., the property of R. G. WHITTLE, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA. MHARWADA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Gopal Pandoorang Bhandaray, the administrator of the estate of the late Annpoornabai, wife of Dattaram Pandoorang Bhandaray, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gowria Raghoo Paudhary, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of July, 1896, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Matoonga, Mharwada, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 7464 and street No. 1031, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by Inami vacant land, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Baonjee Aitwar, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the house of Fidaully Abdoolally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, piano, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, flower pots, carpets, etc., the property of C. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF THE SAILING BOAT "PRINCESS."

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder.

The boat "Princess," length about 26 feet and 6 feet beam with sails, oars, etc. A good harbour sailing boat, the property of F. A. LITTLE, Esq., leaving India. The boat will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Crow's Nest" (Tardeo Knd), Breach Candy, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, one first-rate ebonized grand cottage piano by Schneider, nearly new, English made Lady's and Gent's saddles complete, half plate camera with lens, large camera screen, rich mother-o'-pearl folding screen, 2 milch Jaffrabad cows, one giving 10 seers milk, 1 heifer and 2 calves, pictures, table ornaments, garden plants, China and coir matting, etc., the property of J. M. TANISH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogly, next to the Fire-Brigade Station, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. B. ARNOLD, Esq., left Bombay.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, under instructions from Mr. Ahmed Abdulla Bezad and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchund Kallidas.—One parcel of superior jeewan pearls. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rydal Mount, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square piano in very good order, a handsome large bronze clock with candelabra, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong victoria in good order, a strong dog-cart, sets of English harness, and gentleman's saddle and bicycle, &c., &c., the property of MAX BIERMAN, Esq., Imperial German Consul.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble W. C. HUGHES, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the surplus office furniture of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., changing office, consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon-holes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, lithographic press, coir matting, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a mahogany grand square piano in good order, a large fire-proof iron safe on stand, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes well in saddle and harness, &c., &c., the property of WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14 hands, goes in harness.
1 handsome bay waler, 15-1, goes in harness and saddle.
1 chesnut Arab pony, goes well in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AT MESSRS. ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA AND CO.'S STABLE, BELASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the property of different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

1 handsome bay Arab pony, 4 years, 13-2, will make a racer or polo pony.
1 strong grey Arab, 15 hands, broken to harness.
1 very fast grey pony, 13-3, perfect in harness, trots 13 miles an hour.
1 very powerful chesnut Arab, 14 2, broken to harness.
1 brown country-bred mare, 14 hands, broken to harness and quiet to ride.
1 very powerful handsome grey Arab pony, 13 one and half for life W. I. T. C. certificate up to 16 stone.

And other Arab horses suitable for saddle and harness.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under the consent decree passed in suit No. 480 of 1894 (wherein Harkisondas Vussonjee was plaintiff and Ladhibai was defendant), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at [illegible] p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms gold and silver ornaments, consisting of pair of gold sank[illegible], watch guard, pa[illegible], gugri, kanda with beads, gold chark, [illegible]-sering, pearl kaleso, pair of pearl [illegible], pearl sattara, pearl ch[illegible]a, pearl nose-ring, pearl kanti, [illegible], silver kundi, vadkas, kurwa, chamboo, spoons, dishes, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1898.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY,

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Bark. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL

Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

CATALOGUES FREE.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby. Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT.
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CONTRACT FOR THE PURCHASE OF COTTON TARES OF FULL-PRESSED BALES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the mill premises, Colaba, by order of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed and Co.

The contract for the purchase of cotton tares of full-pressed bales, with hoops and ropes, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1893. The purchaser will have to pay a deposit of Rs. 385 for the purchase of the contract and sign the Company's agreement.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste-paper, old records, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

THE price of Consols in London advanced 1-4 per cent. yesterday to 110 7-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 102, and Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime lower, at 25·34 fcs. Indian sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 112 1-2, and Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £61 15-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 1-2d. Discount both on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, was quoted at 4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. more in value at 25 15-16d. per oz. ; and in New York 1-4 cent at 56 1-8 cents per oz., with Demand Exchange on London 1-2 cent higher at 4·84 1-2 dollars. About £400,000 was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 36 1-8s. per 492lbs., sellers, June-July shipment, to Hull ; Red Karachi at 35 1-4s. nominal ; White Delhi at 40s. per 492lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal. For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 42 1-4s. per 416lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market strong ; for Yellow Cawnpore Rapseed, 40s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment. to Antwerp, tone of the market strong ; Broun Rapseed, 37 1-2s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market strong; Linseed 38 1-4s. per 416lbs. same shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal in a firm market.

In Liverpool, Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. lower, at 3 5-8d. per lb. ; East Indians were unchanged ; while American Arrivals were 3-64 to 1-16d less, extreme quotations being 3 33-64 for both April and August-September deliveries. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales ; and the Imports 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 3-8 cents per lb. ; July and October Futures showed no change, at 6·29 and 6·32 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 6,000 bales ; and the comparison between this season's arrivals and those in 1897 and 1896 is as follows :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	6,000	8,000	6,000
Two days' do.	14,000	11,000	13,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,120,000	6,399,000	4,947,000

Locally, the Cotton market has continued steady to-day with a moderate enquiry. The Mills bought 3,150 bales, and Exporters 3,000 bales ; total 6,150 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	13,770	bales.
Wheat	54,336	cwts.
Linseed	14,443	"
Rapeseed	19,447	"
Gingellyseed	3,808	"
Poppyseed	2,224	"
Castorseed	3,354	"
Rice	2,729	"

FREIGHTS are very firm. Ready lines have been placed at 26s. 3d. per ton ; for May at 25s. 6d. ; and for June at 24s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were again scarce ; there was a speculative enquiry for Bank Wire from the Bazaar, and rates receded to 1s. 4d. for Demand and 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic. Later on re-sales came in the market, and a few Mercantile Bills were offered, rates closing steadier as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4d to 1s 4 1-32d. per rupee.
Telegraphic ...1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight..1s. 4 1-4d. "
Francs ...172 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a slight decline in rates, 93 1-4 being quoted for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 1-2 for Account, with 87 for Threes.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 7 1-2 higher, and New Berar Press Rs. 5 ; Standard and China Mills have declined Rs. 10 each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th April) in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain G D Saunder, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (30th March), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain F W Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr G Duyster, Dr N Lobo, and 483 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain C F Preston, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and Mr Jamsedjee Temuljee as a passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 26

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	30 4	F M & Co
C	Naderi	1169	Hansen	R S Ports	27-4	B&P S N&Co
D	Mohammadi	1252	Erikson		27-4	B & P S N & Co
E	Johannesberger	1847	Miller	Karachi	30-4	Glade & Co
F	Thames	2131	Tocque	London	29-4	P& O S N Co
H & J	Caspian	2318	Beard	Genoa	2-5	J M & Co
K	Jubeda	2130	Schumaker	R S Ports	27-4	H C Joosub
L	Bq Parvady	458	Junghans	Mauritius		V Ebraham
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub
N	Hambleton	1952	Galley	Genoa		Bombay Co
O	Beira	2612	Bean	Antwerp	4-5	J M & Co
P	St Giles	2201	Fortay	Marseilles		F M & Co
Q	Ceres	3316	Pickthorn	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Fakeera			S & Co
Kaveri	553	Esmail	Bhownagar	26-4	Do.
Satrunjee	547	Budroo	Karachi	26-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	The De La Reunion	2326	Person	Marseilles	6-5	J M & Co
2	Britannia	1969	Turner	Liverpool	1-5	W A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Nocra	Genoa	28-4	N G Italiana
4	Chindwara	1502		Watkeys		N F M M & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China	26-4	P & O Co
6	Arab	2764	Wills	Marseilles	29-4	K N & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	29-4	A L S N Co
8	M Bacqueham	2740	Wallasching	China	1-5	A L S N Co
9	Aries	1997	Desney	Hamburg		N F K N & Co
10	Goodwin	2-32	Kerr	Marseilles		F M & Co
13	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	6-5	P & O S N Co
15	Clyde	2193	Denny	Aden	30-4	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	26-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Amra s	Fry	Busreh, April 15
	Bombay s	Saunder	London, Nov 30
	Pachumba s	Jacobs	Calcutta, April 4

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c
	Parramatta s	Preston	China, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Gaekwar, for Antwerp.
" Amra, for Karachi and Muscat.
" Nevasa, for Persian Gulf.
" Bombay, for China, &c.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 13th April, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 13. Rs.	A.	P.	April 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,75,93,396	8	0	1,64,21,742	11	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,21,53,498	13	6	4,35,25,679	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,81,595	4	4	4,33,951	15	11
Sundries	26,44,202	8	4	27,75,695	5	3
Rs.	9,11,22,693	2	2	9,15,07,069	6	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	31,12,887	0	0	29,51,060	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	75,00,840	0	0	74,54,830	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,25,33,019	13	2	2,25,98,807	15	5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,48,64,787	3	7	2,50,89,295	15	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,24,12,519	0	10	1,24,49,252	14	8
Balances with other Banks	9,52,875	3	8	8,13,828	11	0
Bullion	2,925	11	8	2,748	3	0
Dead Stock	13,14,291	4	8	13,13,982	1	8
Stamps	10,860	5	0	11,101	5	8
Sundries	12,64,960	2	2	12,64,127	6	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	65,48,781	7	3	75,32,615	8	2
Do. at Branches	1,03,01,842	14	2	1,00,25,419	4	10
Rs.	9,11,22,693	2	2	9,15,07,069	6	10

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 19th April, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,36,410	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,88,064	Dec.
Other Deposits	13,72,181	Inc
Post Bills	52,356	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,07,837	Dec.
Loans	62,788	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,24,508	do.
Mercantile Bills	36,733	do.
Cash at Head Office	9,83,834	do.
Cash at Branches	5,76,423	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ATMARAM—April 26, at his residence, at Chowpatty, Bombay, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, aged 75. The funeral will leave for Matunga Bramho Cemetery this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock, reaching there at 9 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN ever loving memory of GEORGE WALTER SCOTT, died April 27th, 1897. Deeply, very deeply, missed by his sorrowing wife and children.

But, O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ABDULLAH—April 19, at Amritsar, the Rev Abdullah, aged 76 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898.

IF the Government of India desired to keep down the price of their own securities they could scarcely devise a method better calculated to operate in that direction than to refuse to advance loans from their large cash balances to the Presidency Banks on the security of Government paper in times of stringency like the present. But this is the policy to which they adhere, for they decline to make such advances except on impossible conditions. For some time past the Presidency Banks have been unable to grant loans upon Government promissory notes, for the simple reason that their loanable resources have been fully drawn upon to meet the requirements of the internal trade of the country. The inevitable result must be to shake the confidence of dealers and traders in Government paper, as being a sure medium of obtaining ready money when required for business purposes. This convertability is one of the principal reasons why in ordinary times business men invest largely in Government securities although they return much lower rates of interest than other forms of investment less easily negotiable and not representing ready money in time of pressure like the present. On every ground, financial and political, it is desirable that full confidence in Government securities should be maintained. The authorities at Simla could do a great deal towards raising the value of their own securities from the present low level if they advanced from the Treasury balances a good part of the surplus funds which are now double the amount regarded as a safe minimum—eight crores. At least two or three crores of rupees could be thus made available to relieve the commerce of the country from the heavy handicap which excessively high rates for money imposes upon it. By a strange reversal of what would be most convenient for trade, the Treasuries are always fullest just when the money lying idle in them is most needed for financing the commerce of the country. Nine years ago the Bombay Chamber of Commerce pointed out to the Government of India, "that a great share of the influences which combine to cause the wide fluctuations in the value of money in India at different seasons proceeds from the financial system which withholds a large sum from circulation when trade requirements are most active, and allows it to find its way into employment when the commercial demand for money has slackened." Government of course are not to be blamed for getting in their land revenue and other taxes at the season of the year when they can best be recovered, but there is no reason why, when funds have been withdrawn from the public into the State treasuries large surpluses should be lying idle there in seasons when traders are ready to give high rates of interest for short term loans which would fall in before the surplus balances were required for State purposes.

The country has passed through two years in which the Imperial revenues have been unequal to the expenditure ; additions to the public debt have been incurred and equilibrium is only now being established. The position is not therefore one in which the opportunity to earn substantial interest on the balances in hand in excess of requirements, and to thereby relieve a dangerous pressure on Indian trade, should be passed by. What then is the reason for this policy ? It cannot be that Government foresee risks of loss, for they would hold as security their own promissory notes, and whatever risks there might be would be borne by the Presidency banks. It cannot be because it would be unsafe to reduce the Government balances, since they are admittedly nearly double the substantial minimum of eight crores regarded as necessary by the Finance Minister. It cannot be that the Viceroy-in-Council does not recognise the evil results likely to arise from the now long continued stringency of the money market, for in January last the Paper Currency Act was passed by the Legislature for the express purpose of relieving the tension. The satisfaction expressed by Sir James Westland when the Act was passed that the introduction of the Bill "had been followed by considerable relief in the money market, and therefore had attained much of the object sought in proposing the measure" could only have been very shortlived, for the pressure in the market has been for many weeks past quite as severe as it was before the Bill was introduced in January. The banks have taken practically no advantage of the provisions of the measure, simply because of the risks of loss on the operation from the uncertainties of exchange. The official remedy passed into law three months ago has been of no real avail, and therefore Government are under a moral obligation to do what lies in their power to bring other remedial measures into play. Pending the the fixity of exchange promised us in the future, which will open the door for the free and unspeculative investment of English capital in India, the only remedy to meet the present state of affairs is the provision of more funds for trade requirements, and Government can make such provision, not only without risk, but with the certainty of substantial profit.

Can it be wondered at that when Government speak of the purchase of Council bills as the way out of the difficulties arising from lack of accommodation, the impression is widespread that the necessities of trade are being sacrificed for the maintenance of a high rate of exchange ? Our contemporary, the *Capital*, puts the case in a nutshell when it bluntly declares that "The object of withholding large idle sums of money in the Treasury is apparently to force greater competition for Council bills." As we have before shown, Council bills while meeting to some extent the needs of our foreign commerce do not finance the internal trade of the country, and therefore the answer of Government does not meet the request put forward by the banks for short term loans. If produce is not moved from the mofussil into the interior, the foreign trade of India must suffer, so that in adhering to the policy of inaction Government are defeating their own object. It is understood that Government would be willing to make advances to the Presidency banks if those institutions would pay the same rates of interest as they receive on loans on Government paper. This condition is one which the banks cannot be expected for a moment to accept. As remarked by the Chamber of Commerce when writing to Government on the subject, "From the relations which they have with Government the Presidency banks are, no doubt, in a certain degree *quasi* public institutions, but they are nevertheless worked, so far as profit goes, for the sole benefit of the shareholders, and it is only therefore under very exceptional circumstances that they will be likely to avail of the facility afforded by Government of borrowing from the Treasury at their published rates of discount. . . . The privilege is not adequate for the legitimate requirements of trade, and not sufficiently elastic to prevent extreme financial stringency under ordinary trade pressure." The Presidency Banks have done excellent service to the mercantile community in many ways, but it is altogether unreasonable to expect that their desire to assist the trade of the country to the fullest extent in their power will lead them to borrow from Government, without any margin of profit whatever to cover the expense and risks incidental to financing trade. Business cannot be conducted on these philanthropic lines. The margin the banks would expect would not of course be large, and would leave to Government the lion's share of profit in the transaction, and the State would have ample security against any possible loss by holding its own promissory notes.

Now that it is established beyond doubt that the fever accompanied by glandular swellings that has attracted attention in Calcutta is true plague, the measures decided on in advance can be carried out without loss of time. The Health Officer, Dr. Nield Cook, has written a note which shows that the dearly bought experience of Bombay and Western India will be turned to account when dealing with the plague in Bengal. Recognising fully that every text book prescribes three special measures—over and above cleansing and general sanitary improvements—that can be taken when an epidemic breaks out : notification of every case, isolation of the sick, and disinfection. But he is not impressed favourably by the very moderate degree of success attained with these measures in Bombay. While the executive spared neither money nor effort to make them effective, 25,000 persons died of plague in the city and 80,000 in the Presidency. He sees but little evidence to support the theory that but for those measures the mortality would have been far greater. People will not give notice to the authorities of a plague case if the immediate result is to be the removal of wife or daughter or relation to a hospital, and the rest of the family to a segregation camp. That certainly has been our experience in Bombay, where the more drastic the measures of search with a view to the detection of plague cases and their removal to hospital, the greater the ingenuity and persistence with which people concealed patients, so that in the end it became clear that nearly half the cases were never brought to notice and had no medical treatment. The failure to get at the cases entailed the failure of contact segregation and disinfection. Dr. Cook goes further and maintains that those measures even if effectively carried out would not avail to arrest the progress of the plague, while infection is carried by rats and other agencies in spite of disinfection. The conclusion is practically that arrived at by the Bombay Government before the 9th March when they resolved to modify the measures up to that time regarded as essential. Dr. Cook recommends as the only feasible measure the vaccination of all who will submit to be treated with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic by public officers provided for the purpose. He holds—and the evidence available fully justifies him in holding—that Dr. Haffkine's vaccine is of proved efficacy against plague. What was in vain urged in Bombay when the regulation measures had conspicuously failed to arrest the disease, Dr. Cook proposes to apply in Calcutta. People will be exempted from segregation if they protect themselves by inoculation. The calculation is reasonable, that when they find that most of those who have been inoculated escape the plague, the people will gladly resort to it of their own accord. Twenty thousand persons in Bombay availed themselves of the prophylactic, even when they were informed that it would not exempt them from enforced segregation. It is the intention in Calcutta to endeavour to secure the confidence and co-operation of the community and thus avoid any provocation to organised evasion and resistance. It is to be hoped that the popular leaders will meet the local authorities in the same spirit, and labour with them for the good of the city, now threatened with a great calamity.

A WRITER in the *Asiatic Review* pays a deserved tribute to Sir Robert Hart, whose administration of the Chinese Customs Service he describes as one of the wonders of the age, while his influence has been a powerful factor in keeping the Chinese Empire together under the Manchu dynasty. Unassuming in manner and appearance, he is possessed of an iron will with an infinite capacity for hard work with a breadth of view that enables him to reconcile interests apparently in hopeless conflict. He stands at the head of what is known in English commercial circles in the Far East as the Irish Brigade ; Mr. McLeavy Brown whom he installed in Korea as Director of Customs, and who has known how to hold his own against Russian machinations, being regarded as next to him in general capacity. There are many others of the Brigade who either in the Consular or Customs service, are conspicuous for their ability, their practical sense, and also, according to the writer, for their closeness, clannishness, prudence, power of passive resistance, and a good healthy appreciation of their own interests. Such being the case we can understand the importance attached by the Government to the concession obtained from the Tsungli Yamen that Sir Robert Hart's successor shall be a British subject as long as British trade shall be the largest contributory to the Customs revenue of China. Sir Robert, it is hinted, has been charged with nepotism, or at all events with displaying a marked preference for his own fellow-countrymen. But being entrusted with almost absolute authority he has only to consider what is most advantageous for the Customs service, and it must be allowed that his choice of instruments has been always justified by results. He has had to deal with every nationality during a period of thirty years, giving to English, French, German, American, and Russian posts in the service proportionate to the trade of each, promotion depending on the ability and length of service of each officer. By firmness and fair dealing he has maintained strict discipline and a high standard of efficiency. He has kept British Ministers and other Ministers at arm's length in the disposal of patronage. It is to the credit of the Tsungli Yamen that it has supported him against Chinese Viceroys and foreign diplomatists, while the Government, mainly distrustful and suspicious as it is, has always placed full confidence in him and given him a free hand. But experience showed that the Customs under his charge gave a regular and constantly increasing revenue free from all peculation. Russians and Germans hoped to secure the succession on the retirement of Sir Robert Hart, and at one moment it was asserted that the former had obtained it. Mr. Detring, who had been German Commissioner in the Customs, hoped at one time to secure the position through the influence of Li Hung Chang. Another aspirant was Mr. P. von Moellendorff. It was a distinct diplomatic success to secure the continuance of the post in British hands. Sir Robert Hart will shortly retire. The choice of a successor lies between Mr. James Hart, Sir Robert's brother, Mr. R. K. Bredon, who was recently appointed Deputy Inspector-General, and Mr. McLeavy Brown.

SOMEONE writing under the signature, Lex, which ought to denote some elementary capacity for judging the value of evidence, has impugned the justice of Damodher Hari Chapekar's conviction and execution, on very remarkable grounds. He affirms at the outset that none but the judge who sentenced that culprit believed in his guilt ; a strange compliment not only to the jury who found him guilty but to the Appellate Court, the Bombay Government, and the Government of India, which after full consideration decided that the conviction was righteous and that the law should take its course. Equally irresponsible is the assertion that there was no corroborative evidence of Damodher's confession, and that he was condemned on his confession alone, although he withdrew it. The evidence adduced at the trial corroborated the detailed confession in every point and left no possible doubt as to its substantial accuracy. The critic suggests that the confession was extorted by torture, and describes the many ways in which torture can be applied so as to render a man's life a burden to him, so that he is ready to confess to anything. "I hold that it is scandalous and infamous that such a state of things should exist," says Lex, becoming excited. It never occurs to him that so far from alleging or pretending that the confession was extorted by torture, Damodher asserted he was treated with quite exceptional kindness and consideration by the police ; given good food, a hookah to smoke afterwards, appliances of devotion, taken out to drive in carriage, "treated like a king" He further alleged that this kindness was supplemented by a promise of merely nominal punishment, a gift at Rs. 20,000, a situation in the police for his equally guilty brother, and a pension of Rs. 25 a month for his wife. The notion that a man of shrewd intelligence would confess his life away for such absurd promises is absurd ; but the story of regal treatment in prison and promiscuous promises of subsequent benefactions quite negatives the theory that he was tortured into confessing.

SINCE the publication of the letter of Government to the Corporation respecting the plague management, no definite announcement has been made of the final decision in regard to the administration of repressive and preventive measures on and after the 1st May, when the Plague Committee ceases to exist. The Municipal Commissioner proceeds to-day to Mahableshwar to confer with Government on the subject, and the arrangements for the future will then in all probability be finally decided upon. It is understood that Sir James Campbell, who leaves for Europe on Friday, is now engaged in the completion of his report on the working of the Plague Committee during the period that he has been Chairman.

THE Calcutta mail arrived in Bombay last evening full four hours behind its usual time, owing, it is stated, to the derailment of a goods train at Itarsi.

THE R. I. M. S. Investigator will leave Colombo to-day, and is expected here on Sunday next.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from Shanghai, the fortnightly sales of yarn were 5,500 bales. Exchange on Bombay is quoted at Rs. 185. The market at present is steady, with a demand for current varieties at previous rates, No. 20s. being especially enquired for owing to there being a good demand for it from the principal outports.

IT is rumoured in the bazaar that rioting has occurred in Bushire owing to the grant to the British of the right to collect the Customs revenue, which is objected to by the Arab traders. The rumour states that it has been found necessary to land Blue-jackets to restore order, but definite particulars are not forthcoming.

MAJOR FRASER, of the L. N. L. R., experienced a narrow shave from a serious accident the other day while riding his bicycle near the barracks at Colombo. He was going to play football on the barrack-square, and as he was nearing the railway level crossing at the Fort end of the Galle Face he saw a train approaching. Accordingly he slowed down while the gates were shut, with the idea of avoiding having to dismount. Near the gate was a horse and trap with a native man inside, and just as the engine was passing across the road the driver blew off steam from the front valves with such force as to make a great noise, and the horse took fright and bolted straight for Major Fraser. The man was thrown out of the trap, and was subsequently taken to the hospital, while Major Fraser just managed to jump off the machine and get out of the way before the terrified horse was upon him. The bicycle—a very good one and nearly new—was smashed almost beyond recognition, and the horse with the trap rushed round to the other railway crossing close by. The gates of this were also closed, and the animal jumped one of them and got landed in a very peculiar position with the horse on one side of it and the trap on the other.

IS it possible that Zola's successful appeal will, incidentally, have the effect of procuring the release of Dreyfus ? Apparently, remarks a home paper, quite possible. There were clauses in his appeal which carried a direct implication of irregularity in the conduct of the original trial of Dreyfus ; and if the attention of the Court of Appeal is directed to these, it may, now that Zola has been successful, find itself with no option except to declare the condemnation of Dreyfus irregular.

THE late Eleanor Marx took a great interest in theatrical matters and was indeed a leading champion of the "New Drama." In the early days of the Playgoers' Club when that body carried on its debates in "halls" less palatial than those to which it is now accustomed, this very able lady often lifted up her voice in praise and defence of Ibsen. She was a clear thinker and an incisive speaker with a sense of humour which made her oratory particularly effective. In sheer argument she was more than a match for all the male anti-Ibsenites put together.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

CONGRESS DECLARES WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress, yesterday, asked for a joint Resolution declaring that a state of war exists since the 21st inst., inclusive.

This was immediately passed by both Houses.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON AT HONGKONG.

On the request of the Hongkong authorities, the emainder of the American Squadron has left Hongkong.

The American Commodore and the American Consul protested because they had not been notified of any declaration of war.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

The Spanish Squadron is still at St. Vincent, and will probably sail to-morrow.

DECLARATION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY.

The declaration of Great Britain's neutrality in the Spanish-American war has been gazetted.

India and the Colonies have also been instructed to enforce the same.

THE AMERICAN FORCES FOR CUBA.

The Washington Government will summon the different States to each furnish quotas of volunteers.

TROOPS NOT TO BE SENT FOR MONTHS.

It appears certain that no large body of troops will be sent to Cuba for several months yet; partly owing to the lack of equipment for the forces, and partly to the approach of the rains and fever season in Cuba.

Meanwhile the insurgents will be amply supplied with arms, equipment, and provisions to enable them to resume active hostilities.

RESIGNATION OF MR. SHERMAN.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary of State, has resigned owing to failing health.

Senator Day will replace him.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Sir William Houldsworth, said he had received no information confirming the report that failures were occurring in India owing to the stringency in the money market.

Lord George said he hoped to publish the currency proposals of the Indian Government in the course of the week, and to announce the names of the Committee to be appointed to enquire into the subject.

BROKEN RUSSIAN PROMISES.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent state thats the southern portion of Talienwan will be exclusively used as a naval base, and not be opened to foreign merchant ships.

The *Times*, commenting upon this and the flagrant repudiation of the positive assurances given by Count Muravieff, as shown in the Blue Book, says that British statesmen must hereafter refuse to trust to Russian assurances.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Vivian Majendie, C. B., Chief Inspector of Explosives.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SEGREGATION RESORTED TO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Five suspicious cases of fever with glandular swellings were reported to the Health Officer on Sunday and one on Monday. Three of these cases occurred in Market Street in a bustee occupied chiefly by Mahomedans and a few Native Christians, one in a bustee in Free School Street, and another in a godown in Municipal Office Street. One of the Market Street cases was that of a Mahomedan woman, who was found dead in her bed. Two others died yesterday evening within 24 hours of seizure.

It is reported to-day that rats are dying in the Burra Bazaar, one of the filthiest and most thickly populated parts of the city.

Both Dr. Cook, Health Officer, and Dr. Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, maintain the strictest reserve. On inquiry from Dr. Dyson, a representative was told that he was not prepared to say whether the cases were plague or not. There were forms of malarial fever which were accompanied with glandular swellings, and in the absence of Dr. Haffkine's report and non-completion of the bacteriological examinations which were being conducted here, he could express no opinion on the subject. The authorities had no intention of making any statement at present. They were taking notes of cases which were coming under notice, and everything that could be done to prevent the spread of disease was being done. When told that people were removing from the affected quarters into other localities, he replied that that could not be helped as the disease had not been pronounced to be plague. It was asked on what plea were the authorities removing sick persons to the Isolation Hospital if the disease was not plague. Dr. Dyson replied that the matter had been considered by the authorities, and that removal to the Isolation Hospital was only resorted to in suspicious cases, and then it was for the good of the patient as well as the community. Government had no wish to create unnecessary alarm. They were anxious to get possession of early cases and stamp out the disease without alarming anyone.

A REFORMER'S WEDDING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, APRIL 25.

Rai Shyam Krishna alias Rai Lallanji, the lineal descendant of the late Rajah Putnimal and the leading rais and banker of Benares, was married this day with the daughter of Babu Hanumanparshad, the leading rais and zamindar of Chunar. The bridegroom as well as the bride's father are both gentlemen of high culture, public spirit, and of established reputation amongst European and Native communities. The way the marriage was conducted, with the least possible show, although both the parties are in affluent circumstances, ought to serve an example for other rich Indian gentry. The marriage procession, the nautch, and the different ceremonies were conducted most respectably, without the slightest bustle or confusion. There was a respectable gathering of Indian gentry, who appear to have quite appreciated and enjoyed this new departure from old practices.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The Viceroy and party marched into Simla this morning, all well, under the usual salute.

Mr. Ibbetson, Secretary to Government, Revenue and Agricultural Department, also arrived from England, his health being somewhat improved. The whole of the members of Government are now here.

DOCTORS AND EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

A question having arisen whether all Indian Medical Service doctors are entitled to Exchange compensation allowance, Government have decided that this is the case provided they are Europeans, this term including Eurasians who are not statutory natives.

MILITARY NEWS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

From the 1st April next all Royal Engineer Lieutenants, employed in the Public Works Department, who have not previously qualified technically for promotion under existing regulations, will be required to pass the active service test in addition to departmental examination before promotion to captain.

Lieutenant R. H. West, R.E., relieves Lieutenant Oldham, now employed in the Gilgit Agency.

Major O. Sullivan, R.E., Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, visits Simla *en route* for Chitral to discuss certain points with the authorities there regarding sites for permanent location of the Chitral force.

The man missing from the 34th Pioneers at Lundikotal was arrested at Alimasjid yesterday as a deserter.

The services of Lieutenant Westropp, R.E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Major-General Hogg is gazetted to officiate in command of Poona District, vice Lieutenant-General Duncan. Major Ross, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, is gazetted officiating Assistant Military Secretary; and Lieutenant Duncan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating A.-D.-C. to General Duncan.

Second-Lieutenant Butler officiates as Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles. Lieutenant Prevost is gazetted Adjutant, 25th Bombay Rifles.

A revised edition of the Cavalry Drill Book is now being issued.

INDIAN MARINE NOTIFICATION.

Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, receives a step in promotion (vice Lieutenant Bingham, seconded) on appointment to the Indian Marine Survey.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

FIVE MORE VILLAGES ATTACKED.

LAHORE, APRIL 23.

Plague has appeared in five fresh villages in Jullunder district, where the totals since the disease commenced are as follows:—Villages 62; cases 2,018; and deaths 1,222.

A fresh village has also been attacked in Hoshiarpur district, where the totals are: Villages 14; cases 402; and deaths 258.

The disease still continues to gain ground at the village of Changalpat, far from the town of Nawashahr.

OPPOSITION TO A SEARCH PARTY.

A search party met with opposition. The ringleaders have been arrested, and will be punished. The details of the riot received up to the present are that Mr. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, on plague duty, received orders to turn out Changal, a plague-infected village, and he sent on a tahsildar, whom the villagers drove out. Mr. Butler arriving, with the Deputy Inspector and twelve constables, found the people extremely menacing and withdrew his force, it being considered insufficient. It is expected that Mr. Silcock the Commissioner, who is at Namashahr, will take vigorous action.

The latest news is that Colonel Rennick, Deputy Commissioner, has settled the affair with regard to Jhimpir.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

An accident occurred near Karachi in which four passengers were killed, and one brakesman, one police constable, and five passengers seriously injured, a few others being slightly injured.

The line has now been cleared for traffic, and the up-passengers left by a special train.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.

FOURTEEN MEN INJURED.

POONA, APRIL 26.

A serious encounter took place with a tiger in the village of Wadgaon, a few days ago. The tiger came to the village in the broad day light from the surrounding hills, and took shelter in a prickly-pear bush, in the compound of the Subordinate Judge's Court, at a short distance from the G. I. P. Railway station. A crowd soon gathered to see the brute, which was slightly injured, and a policeman of the Railway station and a permanent way inspector armed themselves with a gun the promptly arrived on the spot. They fired at the animal, but unfortunaeely missed and wounded a forest guard in the thigh. The tiger then became furious, and suddenly jumped on the crowd, and easily injured about fourteen persons, including the way inspector, The tiger then ran away.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, APRIL 25.

A fire broke out in Rangoon at ten to-night, destroying a house in Barr-street. The lower storey was the store of Messrs. Hart and Co., and the upper storey a dentist's establishment. The total loss is estimated at a lakh and a-half, and is only partially covered by insurance.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The B. I. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 3

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 110 7-16

3 per cent. Rentes 102

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan............ 112 1-2

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 15-16

Bar Silver 25 15-16

The sum of about £400,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	6	p.m.	20	17
Teheran	26	2	34 p.m.	..	18
Suez	26	3	p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th April 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	3
" Karachi	0	29	...	3
" Madras	0	17	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 25.

10 p.m. ... ... 83·3

TUESDAY.—APRIL 26.

6 a.m. ... ... 82·9

10 a.m. ... ... 85·6

2 p.m. ... ... 87·8

4 p.m. ... ... 86·6

DEATH OF DR. ATMARAM PANDURANG.

WE deeply regret to announce that, after an illness extending over about a week, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, G. G. M. C., the oldest member of the medical profession in Bombay, died last evening at his residence at Chowpatty in the seventy-fifth year of his age. A few days ago he had gone for change of air to Lanowlee, where oblivious of his own delicate state of health he ministered for two days and nights to a Hindu friend in his illness, with the result that he caught a chill, which necessitated his removal to Bombay. Symptoms of paralysis manifested themselves, and became acute on Monday morning. There was no improvement, and Dr. Atmaram, who continued in an unconscious state, breathed his last yesterday in peace and tranquillity.

The deceased was born of poor parents, but by his natural intelligence and abilities pushed himself to a high position. He was one of the first batch of Graduates who studied medicine at the Grant Medical College under distinguished Professors like Dr. Morehead, Dr. Peet, Dr. Ballingall, and others. He always worked zealously to promote the interests of the native medical profession, of which he was the chosen and honoured leader by seniority. Dr. Atmaram was universally respected in his profession, and about the time of his death was the president of the Bombay Medical Union and the Grant College Medical Society. Government had recognised his sterling merits and had appointed him a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and Sheriff of Bombay several years ago. He had prepared a scheme for the establishment of a Medical College in Bombay under the management and superintendence of natives, and up to the latest period of his life he was sanguine of bringing the project to a successful termination. Dr. Atmaram took an active part in all public questions of the day; and was a warm advocate in the controversy respecting the substitution of the M. B. degree for that of L. M. and S. He was a member of the Brahmo Samaj, and a leading member of the Prarathna Samaj in Bombay. The deceased was an opponent of the trammels of the caste system among his co-religionists; and in all public discusions showed himself to be a man of very advanced views. Having retired from active business some time ago, he had latterly devoted his time to a steady of religious works. He has left behind him five sons and two daughters, all of them well educated and occupying a respectable position in life. One of his sons, now deceased, was an M. B. of the London University. Another occupies at present the high position of principal of the Rajcoover College as Rajkote. A third son is secretary to the Jivraj Balloo Mill Company. A fourth is medical officer of the Trombay Leper Asylum. Another son was studying at the Cooper's Hill College, but was obliged by the delicate state of his health to return to Bombay. One of the deceased's daughters, Miss Manek Turkhud, has made a name for herself in native medical circles. For her valuable and unselfish services at the Parsee Fever Hospital last year, she was at a public meeting of Parsees, held some time ago, presented by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy with a silver cup. Out of respect to the deceased's memory the People's Free Reading Room and Dr. Bhandarkar's Free library will be kept closed to-day.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There can be little doubt as to plague having appeared in Calcutta, and as to the virulence of the type.

I have had little doubt that the cases observed by Dr. Simpson in 1896 were cases of plague; and there had also (speaking from memory) been cases with symptoms like plague in a regiment in Calcutta that had come from Hongkong.

The difficulty that must always arise in recognizing the first cases makes it extremely difficult to say with any certainty whence or whether the disease has been imported.

There has been for some time a rise in the mortality of Calcutta, which is most ominous when it occurs about the time that cases of fever with plague symptoms occur. It appears to me that the disease has probably in some modified form been occurring in Calcutta for years.

If the disease has been imported into Calcutta the question naturally arises, what has been the value of the system of camps that has been established outside Calcutta? These camps have been as well managed as they could be. If the importation of the disease into Calcutta cannot be prevented, as it could not be into Kirkee, Karachi, and other places, what value is to be placed on quarantine. A point of great importance, to which every qualified observer ought to contribute all the information available, is the area in India in which diseases with symptoms like plague occur.

The general idea that cases of plague must be quickly followed by an epidemic of plague, ought to be eradicated from the popular mind, as it leads people to think that, cases which were undoubtedly plague, were not cases of the disease, because they have not been followed by an epidemic. I am glad to see that Dr. Cooke has taken a right view of treating the disease by inoculation, in addition to measures which are practically the same as were adopted in Bombay in 1896. It is very improbable that the drastic system of flushing and disinfecting houses carried out by the Health Department in 1896-97 in Bombay, could be carried out in Calcutta, owing to the turbulence of the population.—Yours, &c.,

April 26. T. S. WEIR.

A QUESTION FOR ANTIQUARIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your antiquarian readers give me any information as regards the following:—Within the limits of Goghla, a village which belongs to the Portuguese, and is opposite to their island of Diu, on the south coast of Kathiawad, there is a tomb, with the following inscription:—

Qom creavet cons-
ervet Capt. Matew
Wood Commander
of the Ship Welcome
Departed this life
September te 29 (119)
Anno Domini 1653.

The letters are capital throughout, but some are joined together, and altogether the inscription appears to be executed in the Portuguese style. Who was Captain Wood and what was the ship Welcome, and what were they doing at Diu in 1653? The Portuguese converted the factory, which they had been allowed to build on Diu in 1535 by Sultan Bahadur Shah, into a fort in 1536, and seized the whole of the island and part of the mainland Goghla, and have been in possession ever since.—Yours, &c.,

April 20. H. F. HATCH.

IN another letter the swain is made to candidly confess that the reason why he has not revealed his passion earlier is that he "has seen gentlemen led such dances." One, rising suddenly to what Thackeray's Irish minstrel calls a "height of foine language," addresses his mistress in the country in the words: "Though in London many beauties are obvious to my sight, I beseech you not to charge my untainted lines with flattery if in the justness of your own unparalled (sic) pulchritude," &c., to which he adds: "All are as far your interiors as the vilipended pebble is inferior to the most high prized carbuncle." 'Pulchritude" and "vilipended," as Mrs. Parsons observes, are "good.' Then we have a merry, satirical maiden ridiculing "a serious lover" in a long letter to an aunt. The eighteenth century "Compleat Letter Writer," however, could be curtly colloquial on occasion as in the following form of invitation:—"Miss Knight's compliments, should be glad of Mr. Cox's company to pick a bit of dinner with her." That the needs of the rising generation were not overlooked in these hand-books will be seen in the following examples:—"Dear Mama,—I am much obliged to papa and you on thinking on me; the taylor took measure of me yesterday, and promises me my new cloaths by next Sunday; I shall examine every pocket in hopes of finding a blessing from dear mama, whose tenderness and spirit, I am persuaded, not permit her to let her boy appear less than others, &c.—Your dutiful Obby." This smart youth reappears on a more melancholy occasion:—"Dear Papa,—All my schoolfellows admire my new dress, and I must own nothing can fit neater; the taylor has done me justice; but the colour and the occasion, my dear sister Betsy's death, make me hate," &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	0	20
	Chuckla	1a	1	
	Umarkhady	3	2	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	3	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	3	
D	Khetwady	1	0	5
	Girgaum	2	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	2	0	
	Mahaluxmi	4	0	
E	Mazagon	0	2	34
	Tarwady	4	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	4	5	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	7	7	26
	Sewree	5	4	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	6	3	9
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	16	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	24
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		0	
	St George's		0	
	Mahomedan		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		2	
	Lohana		1	
	Arthur Road	1b	3	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatepur		0	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		0	
	Bhatia		0	
	Khatri Memon		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		1	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	68	49	141
	Total plague deaths to date	29,125	25,328	
	Total same date last year	25	28	100

a From Sehor, Bhownuggar. *b* From Surat by sea.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District no cases were detected. In the Fort District, one case from E ward, Byculla, was found on the roadside. Fort Street, and was removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the B ward, Mandvie, three plague cases, two suspicious cases, and seven plague deaths were reported. In the C ward, Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady sections, two cases and no deaths were recorded. In the same ward (north), Kumbarwada section no cases and four deaths, Khara Talao section one case and two deaths, and Bhuleshwar section one case and two deaths were reported. In the E ward, Byculla section, three cases and two deaths, Mazagon section two cases and one death, Nagpada section one case and no deaths, Kamatipura section no cases and one death, and Tardeo section no cases and no deaths were recorded. In the F and G wards one case was removed to hospital.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, there were 4,944 persons in the Byculla Camp, 108 persons in Wari Bunder Camp, 636 persons in Goculdas Tejpal Camp, and 764 persons in Charni Road Camp.

DR. SUKHIA'S SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Plague Committee is shortly to be dissolved, and once more the Corporation will have most likely the sole management in their hands to check and prevent plague. The new organisation of the Health Department will therefore take effect at once. It will be a costly, and rightfully costly, organisation, but in order to prevent any scandal of this hard-worked department it is essential that the hands of its chief executive should be fully strengthened by officers of proved merit and ability, and in cases of emergency by the co-operation of a Sanitary Committee appointed under section 41 of the Act, or under section 38 if they cannot under section 41 for a mere technicality.

It is a conundrum why the Bombay Municipality should have failed to appoint a Sanitary Committee. Had there been such a Committee in existence at the time when it was said the Plague Committee distinctly wrote some six months back that the ammunition supplied to them was not such as could be effective for the battle against plague, it would have brought to light certain facts and suggested immediate steps to remedy them.

The whole balance of over Rs. 25 lakhs has been spent, and it is desirable to cut the coat in accordance with the cloth, *i.e.*, to get the work done, if possible, economically and with efficiency. To attain this object it would be desirable to curtail unnecessary expenses in the Health Department, viz:—(a) to curtail the grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital which the Corporation under the Act can wholly withdraw; (b) to close the Municipal Charitable Dispensaries just like the one at Mandvie, and not the Arthur Road Hospital, for the simple reason that there are already more than a dozen hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the Government and public benefactors where the poor can easily get necessary medicines, etc.; and (c) to request the medical gentlemen, private practitioners, as well as those engaged in the Health Department, to work an hour a day for inoculation with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic and to do away entirely with the paid medicos and other staff for this purpose.

In the issue of last Monday of your contemporary, a correspondent, "Inquisitive," asks for an effective but harmless (to human beings) method of disposing of the rats which help to prolong the plague and for which Dr. Weir said emphatically in his lecture at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, that all the steps of segregation, quarantine, etc., cannot be fully effective as long as rats continue to propagate plague and export it to different places. The subject is of vital importance to the public health. I beg to suggest inoculation of rats by cultures of mouse-septicæmia (Swine Erysipelas) bacilli, which are not very harmful to human beings.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L. V. Sc., L. M. & S.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Ganges, expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Saturday next:—

Abenley, Rev
Booth, 2nd Lt T M
Clements, Mr E C
Constantine, Mr C
Cassola, Mr A M
Duncan, Mr J
Dudley, Lt G de S
Douglas, Mr J
Evans, Mr P
Foote, Capt and Mrs H B
Hargreaves, Mr T
Harbottle, Lt R C
Ingram, Lt J O D
Jones, Lt B H
Kirkpatrick Lt
Marsack, Mr A T
Price, Mr T E
Price, Mr B G
Rouse, Capt H
Strachey, Mr O
Willcock, Mr W A

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. CLOWES, Commissariat Transport officer, having obtained sixty days' privilege leave, proceeded to Mauritius by the R. I. M. S. Clive on Monday last.

ONCE again Canada has set an example to the Empire. She has boldly established countervailing duties against bounty-fed sugar. If England would sacrifice so much of her Free Trade theory as is involved in this course, the West Indies would be saved, and comfort, if not prosperity, be restored to these loyal colonies.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th April:—

Read letter from the Head Clerk, Secretary's Office, dated 11th April 1898, requesting permission to retire on pension from the 11th idem. Read report by the Secretary, dated 14th April 1898, certifying that qualifying service in superior grade has been duly proved for 33 years, 2 months and 10 days, and that a pension not exceeding Rs. 100 (one hundred) is admissible under Article 99 of the Digest of Rules.

Resolution:—A retiring pension of Rs. 100 per mensem is sanctioned with effect from 11 April 1898. The Trustees desire to express their appreciation of the value of the services of this officer who has held the post of Head Clerk in the Secretary's office from the date of the formation of the Trust.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 11th April 1898, reporting that Mr. Michael Denis Deasy, Probationary Pilot, has been examined and found fully qualified to serve as a pilot on the establishment, and recommending that he may be appointed to fill one of the existing vacancies in the 3rd Grade and that Government be accordingly moved to publish the necessary Notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette, as required by Section 3" Sub-section 5 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.

Resolution:—Mr. M. D. Deasy is appointed a 3rd Grade Pilot, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th April 1898, submitting applications for renewal of their licenses for cleaning, painting and repairing vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock from—The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld, The Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. Charles Brown & Co., Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Rustomjee Shapoorjee Con-tractor.

Resolution:—The licenses may be renewed.

OIL INSTALLATIONS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th April 1898, reporting that the Standard Oil Co. of New York is in want of additional open shed accommodation, about 12,000 square feet, at Mazagon, for the storage of lubricating oil and is prepared to rent the same for a period of two years certain at the rate of Rs. 10 per 500 square feet per mensem; forwarding a sketch showing the requirements of the Company; observing that the shed should be exactly of the same style and cheap construction as the adjoining shed at the Mazagon Reclamation Bunder, now in occupation of the Company, and a fence will be required along the east side so as to throw the proposed shed out of Customs limits; and forwarding for favourable consideration a letter from the Company agreeing to take up the proposed shed on the terms stated. Read letter from the Standard Oil Co., dated 14th April 1898, agreeing to rent the sheds for a period not less than two years, nor more than three years, at Rs. 10 per 500 square feet per mensem. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 19th April 1898, reporting that the probable cost of erecting a shed, 120' by 61' with a wing 89' by 60', of teak posts and junglewood roof covered with corrugated iron sheets, is estimated at Rs. 10,490 and a junglewood fence, 150' long by 9' high, at Rs. 577, total Rs. 11,037.

Resolution.—The extention will be made on the understanding that the Standard Oil Co. take both sheds on a three years' lease. On this understanding the estimate is sanctioned to the debit of the balance of the Fixed Annual Revenue Reserve, subject to the approval of Government. The Engineer should report the sum that should be annually written off to Revenue on account of this shed, the construction not being permanent. The work may be proceeded with on the Company agreeing to the terms proposed.

PLAGUE AT MAZAGON RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th April 1898, reporting that within the past few weeks there have been several cases of plague at the Mazagon Reclamation; that nine cases occurred in the cluster of huts opposite the Framjee Petit Spinning Mill on the 13th idem, and there is reason to believe that there have been other cases which have not been observed; that last year also there was a very severe outbreak in the same place which appears to be very insanitary, and recommending that the necessity for the immediate demolition of the huts may be represented to the authorities who have power to act in the matter.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be addressed with a view to action being taken to have these huts vacated and removed.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 18.

THE tariff of goods lowered by the S.-M. Railway to deprive the W. I. P. Railway from having any traffic has been modified and brought to the former scale. The details are being worked to put the modified tariff into execution.—Besides the forty dancing girls and other representatives of the Indian castes, some other types of the races at Ginne will be sent to the Centenary celebration with a tom-tom of war of *chapes* or of *landins*.—The Governor-General in combination with the Patriarch Archbishop wants to establish an administrative committee to look after the properties of the State in charge of the Padroado in order to afford relief to the public treasury and to avoid the irregularities in the ecclesiastical administration, which have occurred so frequently.—The memory of the late Chief Justice, Azavedo Gunes, is to be commemorated by naming a public street in Pangim after him.—The company of Deutsche Ost Africa line is to have a regular service between Portugal, African coasts and Goa.—Lieut. Arthur Jose de Reis arrived from Portugal to take command of the gun-boat Bengo. Mr. Filomeno da Camaro, an officer of the Tajo, has also been transferred to Bengo.—Govinda Ran Dessai and Datarama Senai Matino, against whom a warrant of arrest was issued about four years ago for the murder of Narana Rauji R. Inercar, have been apprehended at Ribandar.—The proprietors of Salsette are loud in their complaint against the high rate of taxes with which they are charged by the new assessment.—Mr. Justiniano Roque Rodrigues has been appointed by the Monte pio Geral of Goa custodian of the pledged articles received by that institution.—Drs. Lourengo and Dias have been ordered to assist the Health Officer at Margaum in the inspection of the passengers who are quarantined there.—Dr. Costa Alvares has gone to Margaum to preside at the examination of the Secondary Schools to be held there.—In Eveddem, at Paroda, an individual was mauled by a tiger and killed. There are three tigers prowling in that village.—At the proposal of the Acting Secretary of the Revenue Department, the debts due to the State in respect to taxes which have been due 5 years and are considered irrecoverable are to be written off.—The Port Office at Marmagoa will in future be called the Port Office of Portuguese India.—The money estimated for passages and allowance has been spent, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned to meet the call till June next.—The small-pox in Pangim has almost disappeared, but some of the places are very dirty. To remedy this evil the Commissioner of Police paid a visit of sanitary inspection to the city, and the public are anxiously waiting to know what measures he will propose to remove the nuisance. The Conservancy Department must be paid by the Municipality and the cost should be distributed on house-owners and recovered along with other taxes. There are already symptoms of malarial fever, which is trying to fasten its hold on the residents, and the sooner the sanitary measures are taken the better it will be for the salubrity of the city.—The excellent book by Mr. Ismael Gracias, entitled "Vasco da Gama and the Discovery of India," is being translated into Marathi. Dr. Paulino Dias has offered to the centenary two beautiful poems, called "Lira de Seirucia" and "Vasco da Gama." "As bailadeiras de Concan" is the name of a new quadrille composed by Mr. J. B. Pinto. The author has offered the piece to the Indian Committee of the Centenary Celebration. Two Brahmins, Ganesh Sinai and Keshow Sinai Barker, and Veisha Keshow Shett Barker, and one Sudra, Luximon Naik, will be the representatives of the Hindu castes at the forthcoming exhibition of the centenary in Lisbon.—The widow of the late Rowji Ranes appealed to the High Court that the instigators and abettors of the murder of her late husband should have no benefit of the recent amnesty. The court dismissed the appeal, saying that no proof of the complicity of anyone, except the military guard, who were escorting Rowji Ranes to Mapuca, has been forthcoming.—The number of persons passed through the Lazaretto at Reis Magos is set down at 2,048, and, including persons arriving by rail, it amounts to 2,942 from 8th February to 28th March.—The procession of Holy Thursday at Chimbel was largely attended. His Excellency the Governor-General was present.—The gunboat Bengo has arrived, and will relieve the Tejo, which will shortly proceed to Portugal.—On the 12th instant the sky was cloudy and a regular gale blew accompanied by thunder and lightning. In some places light showers have fallen, and some damage has been done to trees and plantations. On the 13th similar signs occurred, but there was no wind. The atmosphere is now more clear.

THE Queen, says the *Central News*, has been graciously pleased to approve of the formation of new battalions and changes of designation as follows:—Coldstream Guards and Scots Guards will each be increased by a battalion, which will be numbered the 3rd Battalion. The following regiments will each be increased by two Line battalions, which will be numbered 3rd and 4th Battalions respectively, namely, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), and the Lancashire Fusiliers. The Militia battalions of these regiments to be numbered as follows:—The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment as the 5th and 6th Battallions respectively; the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) as the 5th, 6th, and 7th Battalions respectively, and the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Lancashire Fusiliers as the 5th and 6th Battalions respectively.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

THE COST OF A NAVAL DUEL.

IT cannot be said that the Yankees in forcing a war with Cuba have been careless in counting the cost. The following is taken from the *New York World*:—

An hour's conflict between two great battle-ships will cost at least dols. 1,500,000 and that too without counting the amount of damage done to each ship.

The operation of a modern 13-inch gun may be summed up thus:

Poof!
Boom!
Crash!
Cost, dols. 1,000!

These dol.1,000 messages can do terrific damage but the strain of despatching them is enormous. A 13-inch gun can be fired about once in two minutes, if the gunners are well trained and expetitious. If one were fired only twenty times in one day the cost would be dols. 13,000. The life of this gun is said to end with the firing of its one-hundredth shot, so that in its entire activity it eats up dols. 65,000 in ammunition alone.

Uncle Sam has just transferred dol.50,000,000 from his bank to his inside pocket. If war broke out between the United States and Spain it would be a naval conflict first. How much, think you, would remain jingling in Uncle Sam's trousers after the first battle had been fought?

The engagement would very likely take place off the Cuban coast, Spain having hurried her best ships thither to retain her sole American possession. Suppose her crack battleship, the "Pelayo," came out of Havana Harbour to debate the question with us. The fairest encounter would be to pit against her, not the superb Iowa, with her displacement of 11,000 tons, for the Pelayo, though the pride of Spain's navy, is of a 1,000 tons less, but the Massachusetts, a battleship of 10,288 tons. Then the disparity in favour of the Stars and Stripes would be only a matter of some 300-odd tons.

As to armament, here is the way the two leviathans compare:

MASSACHUSETTS.	PELAYO.
Main Battery	Main Battery
4 13-inch breach-loading rifles	2 12·5-inch breech-loading rifles
8 8-inch breach-loading rifles	2 11-inch breech-loading rifles
4 6-inch breech-loading rifles	16 2-inch breech-loading rifles
	12 4·7-inch breech-loading rifles
Secondary Battery.	Secondary Battery
20 6-pounder rapid-firing guns	2 2·7-inch breech-loading rifles
4 1-pounder rapid fire guns	12 1-pound rapid-fire guns
4 Gattling guns.	2 Torpedo tubes
6 Torpedo tubes	

If either ship were so disabled that she sank a fortune of dols.3,670,000 would be submerged. More than likely each would sustain damages calculated at half the total cost of either, or dols.1,835,000. A conservative estimate of the amount of material utterly ruined or destroyed would be dol.5,973,000. All this, be it remembered, without for a moment considering the loss of human life involved.

"A modern man-of-war," said Capt. Howard Patterson, a graduate of the Naval Academy, author of the Naval Dictionary and other maritime works, "is not only a floating volcanao, but a floating coffin. In an engagement to-day all the boats would be cut adrift (tied together perhaps), all deck appurtenances not absolutely necessary in an action would be cast overboard, so that a telling blow at the ship's vitals would mean the quick sinking of the iron pot and the impossibility of rescuing her men."

Imagine a battle lasting an hour only. In that time the *Massachusetts* might fire her four 13-inch guns twenty times. That would mean eighty projectiles weighing 88,000 pounds or 44 tons of shot and shell hurled towards her opponent.

Her eight 8-inch guns might belch forth their fierce greetings half as often again. That would mean nearly thirty-six tons more. The four 6-inch guns, being less cumbersome, could be manipulated oftener and during the "argument they might present material" reason weighing as much more.

Powder to-day costs 25 cents a pound, averaging the different sorts used on a battle-ship. The quantity of powder used to eject these 120 tons of projectiles from the main battery only would amount to sixty tons, or dols. 30,000 worth. The fuses for these projectiles cost from dols. 4 to dol. 18 each. The number used would approximate 100, and probably more. That would mean dols. 1,500 more of money burned.

The projectiles, however, are the most expensive part of the whole fusillade. They would make a hole in that dols. 50,000,000 defence fund of dols. 240,000.

To this should be added the cost of working the secondary battery. The rapid fire guns would live up to their names, and if the two antagonists approached each other in a hand-to-hand grapple, so to speak these spitfires would cough and rage incessantly. Their firing, though comparatively a paltry expenditure if each single discharge were considered, means another huge sum in the aggregate. These rapid-fire death dealers convey projectiles weighing from a pound to 125 pounds. They can be fired ten to twenty times every minute. They are discharged as rapidly as the breech-block can be opened, a cartridge inserted, the block closed and the trigger pulled. With dozens of nervously energetic arms at work in patriotic fervour, these guns would give a continuous performance coting thousand upon thousands of dollars. The very tiniest shot from the Massachusetts' Gatlings would cost 50 cents, and the larger ones 33 each. At ten shots a minute from the twenty 6-pounders, twelve shots from the four 1-pounders and 200 a minute from each of the quartet of Gatlings, on a conservative basis the secondary battery would hurl dols. 10,000 worth of projectiles and burn dols.6,500 worth of powder.

Thus, as nearly as can be calculated, the Massachusetts would expend a fortune of dol. 295,000 in an hour, or almost exactly dols. 5,000 a minute. In a single second, at this rate, the Massachusetts would spend dols. 83·35.

Then consider her opponent. If the Spanish Dons worked their guns as rapidly as we did ours and just as long before crying quits, the already depleted Spanish treasury would have suffered a forced draught of dollars 235,000 more. The Pelayo has seventeen big guns. A single discharge of all of them involves dols. 10,050.

One of her guns costs dols. 650 each shot. Twelve other dispose of dols. 500 each every time one speaks. The twin eleven-inch dogs of war cost dols. 800 apiece every time they bark. The two 15·5-inch rifles cost nearly dols. 1,000 apiece when service charges are used.

Her secondary battery would cost dols. 18,000 every quarter of an hour if every one pounder, six-pounder and small gun were untilised to the utmost limit. That would mean dols. 72,000 for an hour.

A hot engagement of an hour's duration, then, would mean more than half a million dollars' worth of powder and shell expended.

The damage done would be at least twice as much, dollar for dollar—or dols. 1,000,000.

Already there is talk of having on hand the veteran commanders of the leading navies of the world should war break out, so that the mightiest contest of modern high-power guns, smokeless powder and steel piercing projectiles versus Harveyised steel armour plates may be duly observed.

The Chinese-Japanese affair at Yalu, the only recent example of nineteenth century sea-fighting, would be as child's play beside such a struggle as here indicated.

Vast questions of statecraft, national defence, improved warfare and the like will hinge on the results then demonstrated. Prime Ministers, Emperors and "War Lords" are eager to note the effect and significance of such a spectacular international melodrama. Their Admirals would stand by and note the performance.

The cost of the production would be reckoned in millions.

The effect in billions.

What a soul-stirring sight it would be! Nearly 500 men in each vessel. Each one actuated by a common impulse; all determined to do their utmost to maim and mangle and kill. Stripped to the waist the men down in the ammunition chambers sweating, black and grimy, work like fiends in a new inferno. In the turrets three-score gunners loading, aiming and firing the big steel monsters as fast as human endeavour can perform. Above all, the road and crashing of the explosions!

"War is hell!" said a great American commander. War on the deep is doubly so. There is no chance for the invalorous to escape. Bound by the adamantine walls that confine him, every man must fight or jump overboard.

Even the artillerists jumping about the huge rifles, like the witches around the bubbling caldron in Macbeth, are not even protected by shields now. Recent experiences have shown that these so-called protections were the wickedest delusions. When the rain of missiles begins, the iron aprons around the guns are quickly shattered and the deck swept by the metal splinters. Since the battle of the Yalu gun shield have been abandoned and now the artillerist on shipboard, unless he be cooped up in a turret, like a rat in a trap, is as unprotected as any infantryman skirmishing on shore. It is better to have three or four gunners killed at their posts than scores of men wounded all over the deck by jagged splinters from their own "life-saving" devices.

Up aloft the men are working the machine guns in the military tops. They ascent to their eyries through the hollow masts. The smoke up there is not so blinding as on deck. The gatlings sing a shrill treble as they discharge a shower of 45-calibre bullets. The boom, boom of the big-rifled guns in the turrets together with the muffled baritones from the eight-inch singers in barbettes between decks yield a diapson of tremendous range and stentorian volume.

The concussions are terrific. Blood oozes from the ears and nose of this one and that. The shouts of command are drowned by the screams of the shells and the death groans of the wounded. A well-placed shot penetrates a magazine and a cruiser bursts forth, belching guns, powder cases, ammunition hoists, chains, blocks and mangled bodies with sickening thunder.

Up in the air spins the iron hood of a circular turret, blown skyward by the explosion of the thirteen-inch rifle beneath. It slides off the foremast, which crashes overboard. Up leap a dozen eager fellows to cut away the rigging and disentangle their beloved ship—their home, their refuge and their mausoleum all in one.

A scant quarter of a mile off the enemy lies, manœuvring round and about like a harpooned swordfish. The waste of water between is covered with wreckage, spars, hatches, small boats and the like. The strain of the encounter has told severely. On their sides mute and grim lie a couple of heavy high-pressure guns, made as useless as Medusa's head, through the bursted recoil cylinders beside them.

In the indented steel deck several of the gun's crew are jammed, dying, gasping for air. No succour is nigh. Every man possessed of vitality enough to stand is working with frenzied zeal to keep up the fusillade. An ominous silence would disclose their weakness to the slaughterers in the other ship, and so the ghastly work goes on.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 16th April 1898 :—

Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co. engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved bicycle bell attachment to be fitted to bicycles, tricycles and other similar motors.

Frederik Thomas Granville Walton, engineer-in-chief, Godavari bridge, Madras, for a sleeper to carry the rails of a railway.

Paul Dame and Henri Pottevin, chemists and Albert Piat, founder, all of Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of means and apparatus for filtering.

Ury de Gunzburg, gentleman, of 52 Boulevard Lamouroux, Vitry-sur-Seine, France, for improvements in method for preserving and tawing skins.

John Charles William Stanley, engineer, of 5 Dewhurst road, West Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed.

John William Scarth, plumber, of Chapeltown, Pudsey, in the county of York, for an improved apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas and the like purposes.

Ernest Harry Archer, merchant, of 20, Eastcheap, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with the attachment together of boards of built-up veneer for the formation of boxes.

John Clarke, clerk, of 30 Court street, in the city of Boston, county of Suffolk, and state of Massachusetts, U. S.A., for improvements in warpdrawing machines.

Georges Ranson, engineer, of 48 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, for an improved process for refining and purifiying sugar.

Vincent Edgar Nepos, accountant to Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., of 9 Creek row, Calcutta, for the conversion of explosive lamps into economical safety lamps.

James Jones Meldrum, Thomas Frederick Meldrum, John Wesley Meldrum and Fred. Clayton, engineer, all of Atlantic works, City road, Manchester, for improvements in or connected with mechanical stokers.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Rothmans, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, for improvements in tea driers. (Specification filed 16 April 1898.)

Benjamin Franklyn Sparr, engineer, of 3 Centre street, in the city of Newark, county of Essex, state of New Jersey, U. S. A., for improvements in anti-friction bearings. (Specification filed 16 April 1898.)

John King, engineer, of 70 and 71 Palace Chambers, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, for improved means and apparatus for heating feed-water, promoting water circulation and generating steam in locomotive and other steam boilers. (Specification filed 16 April 1898.)

John Isaac Thornycroft, steam yacht and launch builder, of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in water-tube steam boilers. (Specification filed 15 April 1898.)

The fees precribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Degigns Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Charles Joseph Van Depoele's invention for improvements in or relating to a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires and the motor and swiches, etc., in and for electric railways. (From 28 May 1898 to 28 May 1899.)

Alexander Dunbar's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of casks, barrels and the like. (From 17 April 1898 to 17 April 1899.)

Francis Edward Elmore's invention for improvements in mandrils for electrolytically deposited tubes. (From 19 April 1898 to 19 April 1899.)

William Richard Sumption Jones's invention for improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles. (From 20 April 1898 to 20 April 1899.)

Elisha Gray's invention for, an improved mode of, and apparatus for transmitting and recording electrically autographic messages, signals and markings. (From 26 April 1898 to 26 April 1899.)

Charles Gooding's invention for improvements in or connected with coffins. (From 24 April 1898 to 24 April 1899.)

Gerard Beckman's invention for improvements in cotton-harvesting devices. (From 14 April 1898 to 14 April 1899.)

Charles Ewing's invention for rolling stock for use on single rail tramways or railways. (From 27 February 1898 to 27 February 1899.)

The Daimler-Motoren-Gesellschaft's invention for improvements in hydrocarbon engines. (From 27 April 1898 to 27 April 1899.)

Edmund Charrington's invention for improvements in rollers for reciprocating rods, such as those which work railway points or signals and the like. (From 13 April 1898 to 13 April 1899.)

Alfred Dieudonne Estienne's invention for improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants, (From 27 April 1898 to 27 April 1899.)

Joseph David Everett's invention for improvements in wheels for cycles and other road vehicles. (From 13 April 1898 to 13 April 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

Francis Alexander Hudson's and George William Disney's invention for improved methods for expediting the manufacture of indigo, and thereby improving the colour and apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 16 January 1894.)

P. Donaldson's invention for a hygienic urinal and water flush. (Specification filed 13 January 1894.)

William Samuel Dobbs's invention for improvements in furnace grates. (Specification filed 11 January 1894.)

William Evarts Richards's invention for supports for the shelves of book cases and the like. (Specification filed 11 January 1894.)

Henry Carr Goodell's and William Evarts Richards's invention for non conducting coverings for boilers, steam, hot air, and hot water pipes and the like. (Specification filed 11 January 1894.).

John Dalziel Sprunt's invention for improvements in vessels or containers for petroleum or other liquids. (Specification filed 10 January 1894.)

Josef Cathrein's invention for improvements in door locks. (Specification filed 11 January 1894.)

Martin Wanner's invention for an improved process of refrigeration and improved refrigerating apparatus. (Specification filed 11 January 1894)

Martin Wanner's invention for improvements in the process of refrigeration and refrigerating apparatus, (Specification filed 11 January 1894.)

Basil John Atterbury's invention for improvements in and relating to ore pulverizers and gold savers and mineral concentrators. (Specification filed 13 January 1894.)

James Musgrave's, George Dixon's, Edward Field's and Francis Sanders Morris's invention for improvements in steam engines. (Specification filed 13 January 1894.)

Wilbraham Evelyn-Liardet's invention for an improved safety explosive, and method or process of manufacturing the same. (Specification filed 13 January 1894.)

VERY much interest will attach to the "Jack Sheppard" which Mr. Joseph Hatton has written, because it is understood that it will be historical in its basis. That is to say, the Jack Sheppard of this play is to approximrte, at any rate, to the Jack Sheppard of actual life—the real personoge of whom Defoe was the biographer Hitherto we have had only a Jack Sheppard sentimentalised or burlesqued. The Jack of the English stage dates only from 1839, when the publication of Ainsworth's famous romance set all the dramatic adaptors simultaneously to work. Of these adaptors the one to make the deepest mark was Buckstone, whose Adelphi concoction was lucky in the Jack Sheppard of Mrs. Keeley, the Blueskin of Paul Bedford, and the Abraham Mendez of Yates. The Adelphi version, however, had some formidable rivals; and the Jack of Mrs. Keeley was run pretty close by the Jack of Mrs. Honner at Sadlers Wells, and the Jack of Miss Vincent at the City of London. The London playgoer of 1839 had, indeed his choice of something like a dozen Jacks altogether. After that, there was a lull in stage Jack Sheppards till forty years ago, the popularity of the French play on the subject—"Les Chevaliers du Brouillard"—suggested the English "Knights of the Fog." Then there was another lull, till the early seventies brought with them another adaptation of "Les Chevaliers" called "Old London," and a "new edition" of the "Jack Sheppard" of Buckstone (called "The Stone Jug"). Quite recently—in 1891 and 1894—we have had another "Old London" and an "Old London Bridge" both with Jack as central figure. Teavestied in the seventies as "The Idle 'Prentice," Jack was again burlesqued in the eighties in "Little Jack Sheppard," when Nelly Farren gave us a companion picture, so to speak to the Jack of Mrs. Keeley.

STAINED GLASS AND MOSAIC WORK.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD contributes the following to the Journal of the Society of Arts :—I feel myself quite unequal to contend on any point of practical art with my distinguished colleague in the Applied Art Section of the Society of Arts, Mr. Lewis Day, yet am strongly moved to most respectfully protest against his dilatation of the term mosaic to the inclusion in this class of artistic production of a stained, coloured, or painted glass window ; which he deliberately says is "quite strictly a mosaic,—as much a mosaic as, for example, a Roman pavement." He indeed endeavours to draw a distinction between a window ornamented with a pattern in stained glass,and one decorated with a picture, as a scene from the lives of the saints, in pictorially stained, or more strictly speaking, "painted" glass. But if you begin dilating technical terms, which are useless and misleading unless strictly contracted in their application, and unless they exactly, even if arbitrarily, define the things meant by them, you cannot consistently draw any real distinction between a pattern-painted window and a scene-stained window : and if ornamental writing, water-colouring, and "illumination," patterning and picturing in "oils," enamels, and coloured wax, embroidery and weaving, and mosaic work, are all forms of painting (and mosaic has been enthusiastically said to be "the only painting for eternity"), a patterned window is as much a painted window as is a pictured window, and no more a mosaic than a pictured window is a mosaic.

The truth is that the use of a transparent, however highly tinctured, glass, instead of stone, or clay, or glass rendered opaque by being incrusted with gold, *i. e.*, "Greek [Byzantine] glass" [with which St. Sophia's and St. Marc's are "glorious within"], makes all the difference, and the real distinction, between a stained or painted window and a mosaic. It is simply an abuse of terms talking of a window as a transparent mosaic. There is no such thing as a transparent mosaic ; and there is no such thing as an opaque window, unless the term window is also to be extended so as to include a door ! The word "glass" means primarily "transparent," like the "spacious firmament on high." and secondarily, sky-blue ("French grey"); and radically it is the same word as glaze, glamour, glance, glank* gleam, glimmer, glimpse, gloss (not "gloss," a commentary), glow, gloom, and glum, and glacier, and gladness, and glory ; and we have the word also in such British place-names as Glaisdale, Glaslin, Glas-nevin, and (through "St. Kentigern," corrupted to Glaschu, "greyhound") in Glasgow. Translucency, glow, gleam, and glamour, are of the very essence of decorative glass, and it is only when glass is rendered opaque,as in the Venetian [and old Roman] *mille-fiori* that it is technically called "mosaic glass" ! On the other hand, opacity is of the very essence of mosaic work, as is plainly indicated by its Greek designation prethosis "pebble-" or "cobble-work," and its original Latin designation, "pavimentum lithostrotum." Mosaic is a term of Low Latin origin, and in no work in late Latin on the industrial arts, is the term, so far as I am aware, ever applied to the ornamentation of a window with stained glass. The word is "musaic," pertaining (not to Moses or to the *mosque* of St. Sophia, as have both been seriously said, but) to the Muses [*cf*: music, †) museum], and therefore, etymologically, the word applies to anything ornamental or artistic ; so that, if people will be untechnical, and oil painting, or a statue, or an opera, or my "calligraphy,"—any of these is a mosaic.

The earliest ‡ description, of which I am aware, of a stained glass window is in Prudentius [A.D. 348–? 410], who praising the beauty of the glass in the windows of the Basilica of St. Paolo fuori le Mura at Rome, built by Constantine, ‖ exclaims, "Thus the meadows laugh with the flowers of Spring" :—

"Sic prata vernis floribus renident,"

These windows were evidently in the earlier Oriental style of decorative glazing, of which we have a very effective modern example in the windows designed and executed by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke for the little English church at Alexandria. Later, there is a description of stained glas windows, but whether pictured or not is perhaps ambiguous, in Sidonius Apollinaris [A.D. 431-482]:—

"Ac sub versicoloribus figuris §
Vernans herbida crusta saphiratos,
Flectit per prasinum virtum lapillos."

Mr. Lewis Day justly stigmatises the affectation of people who "go on mumbling the old legend of 'lost secrets' in the art of glass-making." It is due partly to the old confusion of the craft-term "mystery," which is but "magistery" or "mastery," or, as some have it, "ministry," with "mystery" (*cf*: mum, mute), a "secret" revealed only to the initiated, and hidden from the profane vulgar. There is the same confusion in the use by ignorant persons of the phrase "mystery play," which but means a play acted by craftsmen."

Yet there were "masteries," long laid aside by us, in the framing of a glass window, which might be revived with advantage ; and one was the dividing of the coloured plates of glass with red hot pincers, instead of with the diamond. The present practice is said to have originated in a lover's quarrel between Francis I. and the Duchess d'Etampes. In his anger he scratched deeply with a diamond ring on a pane of glass, still preserved at the Chateau Chambord, the well-known lines :—

"Souvent femme varie,
Mal habil qui s'y fie."

It is a charming story, and all the modern mode of cutting stained glass has to recommend it.

George Birdwood.

Our Lady's Day, 1898.

P. S.—The Golden "Ampulla" of the British Regalia.—With reference to the suggestion I threw out in the discussion on Mr. Cyril Davenport's paper on the "British Regalia" that, the golden "ampulla" said to have been expresstly made for the coronation of Charles II. might not have been intended to represent, as is usually said, and eagle, but a dove, "the anointing dove,"—a suggestion I held to be supported by the tradition of the original "ampulla" used in the coronation of Henry IV.,13th Oct., 1399, having been a gift of the Virgin May—I find that a similar tradition existed in Old France regarding "la sainte ampulle" kept in the tomb of St. Remy in the cathedral at Rheims, for use at the coronation of the French kings. According to the legend, this true ampulla—a glass phial—was brought down from heaven by a dove, for the baptism and coronation—by St. Remy—of King Clovis, A.D. 496. The phial was broken to pieces by the Revolutionists in 1793 ; but its contents, the consecrated semi-solid "chrism" of mixed balm and frankincense, were, however, saved by the Abbe Seraine, and were used at the consecration of Charles X. in 1825. They are still preserved in the original shrine in the cathedral of Rheims. After this, I feel certain that the "ampulla" of Charles II. was never intended—or only of "second-hand intention," as

"When things by wrongful names you mention"—

to be an eagle : and in form it is not an eagle, any more than it is a dove. but a plucked turkey, or rather fowl—"la sainte poule," in fact.

All Fools Day, 1898. GEO. B.

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* Compare Aglaia, &c.

† In the romance of Parthenopex, we read :—
"Et sont d'or Musique aorne"

‡ Lactantius (De Opificio Dei) and St. Jerome, in the 3rd and 4th centuries, mention glass windows, but it is doubtful if their references are to coloured windows. After Prudentius and Sidonius, we have frequent references to, and descriptions of, coloured windows, as in Eraclius [10th century] De Artibus Romanorum, Rugerus ["Theophilus the Monk," 12th century] De Diversibus Artibus, and Alexius [16th century] De Secretis.

§ Enlarged by Valentinian II. and Theodosius, and burnt down 1823.

‖ In the church of St. Agnes at Rome there is an inscription, two lines of which are worth quoting in this connection :—

"Aurea concisis pictura metalli
Et complexa simul clauditur ipsa dies."

I cannot give the date of the inscriptio.

THE SPANIARD AS A FIGHTING MAN

WHEN we had searched the military records of Spain, the list of real generals, of those trained soldiers who have led masses of disciplined men through regular campaigns with skill, and to victory, is astonishingly short for a people who have fought so much, and in their way so well. Their roll of nominal generals is very long, and at their worst they have never failed to produce good officers. Villadarias, of the war of the Spanish Succession ; Mariano Alvarez, who defended Gerona ; Herrasti, who made such a gallant fight at Ciudad Rodrigo ; Rafael Menacho, whose premature death in a sortie caused the loss of Badajoz ; O'Donnell, "an able officer, but of an impracticable temper," says Napier, who beat the French at Abisbal ; and Pablo Morillo, who opened the ball at Vitoria,—these and others were men of whom Spain could be proud. But after all they were but good officers. Every nation with a military history can show their equals, and they were all but lost in a crowd of bad officers for whom it would be difficult to find a parallel. Turn from the trained fighter to the untrained, from regular war to the irregular, and there is a very different tale to tell. Dr. Johnson acknowledged that, as every nation has its good points, Scotland was eximious in fish for breakfast. So even Napier, who never pardoned the Spaniards for resisting his adored "child of democracy," Napoleon, allowed that the Spaniard was eximious as a partisan fighter. Other nations have produced the type, as other peoples eat fish for breakfast. But no race of men has contributed to history many, or such excellent, examples of the kind of fighter who carried the methods of an intelligent brigandage into serious war, as the Spanish.—"Blackwood's Magazine." April.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT TICHBORNE TRIAL.

"ONE who was there" writes to a home paper :—"There will never be such a trial again," was the remark of one of the jurymen on that memorable Saturday morning which witnessed the final incident in the great trial at bar. "I hope not," was the reply of his brother juryman as he stepped out of the box, with a manifest sense of relief. For ten long months, saving the necessary adjournments, had this patient twelve, with the assistance of the three judges, listened to the evidence, the speeches of counsel, and the summing-up of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, with a haunting fear that one of their number might fall ill and die, in which case the long laborious investigation must have been begun again even from the opening speech for the prosecution, but now at last the end was come. As one who though not in the jury box sat in court day by day throughout that protracted inquiry and was present at its numerous exciting episodes, I may perhaps be allowed to recall some of its notable incidents.

Just 212 was the number of the witnesses called for the prosecution, but the witnesses for the defence—the carbineers, sailors, publicans, beershop-keepers, Colonial rowdies, Hampshire peasants, and credulous old ladies who came to do their best to support a gigantic imposture were still more numerous. being 256, making from first to last a total of 468 persons examined, and for the most part cross-examined. The speeches were on the same Titanic scale. At the Ejectment trial over the way (the subsequent Trial at Bar, it will be remembered, took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Westminster Hall) Sir John Coleridge's eloquent and masterly summing up for the defendants had lasted just twenty-three days; but this seemed moderate compared with the forty-seven days during which Dr. Kenealy, with no relief save from an occasional wave of his heavily jewelled fingers, had droned on, or with the entire month which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn found necessary for his survey of the vast field of evidence,

FIVE AND TWENTY YEARS HAVE PASSED

since then, and the three Judges Cockburn, Lush and Mellor, as well as Lord Chief Justice Bovill, who tried the civil suit, have passed into the world of shadows. Time has also made gaps in the ranks of the jury ; but those who still survive are not likely to have forgotten the impression of that curious moving panorama of human life. After all, there is nothing like the witness-box for bringing out traits of character. Every variety turned up on that occasion, from the reticent and guarded witness to the open and garrulous witness, from the witness who resents any questioning about his statements as an insinuation against his veracity to the witness who is "here to tell the truth," and as to questioning is only anxious to give the Court all the assistance in his power. Mr.—now Mr. Justice—Hawkins, who was chief counsel for the Crown, and reputed to be the most able cross-examiner of his day, had a merry twinkle of the eye for them all, not excepting "Captain" Brown, "The perjured proprietor of the pudding shop," or the little old lady who had nursed Arthur Orton when a baby "Bathed him too, no doubt, now and then ?" suggested the counsel. "Oh, many and many a time, sir," replied the little old lady, only too happy to be encouraged to talk on a favourite topic, "and I remember his brown mark"—at which an admonitory cough and a "that will do" from Dr. Kenealy, followed by a roar of laughter in the court, reminded us all of the poor old credulous Dowager Lady Tichborne's remark. "My son never had a brown mark, but I believe you are my son all the same." Then there was the low, confident witness who every time that he deposed to some manifest untruth exclaimed that he would swear it "on a sackful of Bibles!" "One will no doubt do just as well," suggested the judge. But

THE MOST MEMORABLE FEATURE OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATIONS

was furnished by the well-remembered incident of the appearance of the witness Jean Luie, who, to the astonishment of the Court, suddenly came forward to depose that he was aboard the Osprey when she picked up Mr. Roger Tichborne and several other survivors of the ill-fated Bella off the coast of Brazil. It was the weakest of all the weak points of the Claimant's case that he had never been able to produce any evidence that such a ship as the Osprey had ever existed ; but here was a witness ready to swear that he was the steward of that vessel, and that day by day he had attended on "Mr. Roger," than in a distracted condition from suffering and exposure, till he landed him safely in Melbourne Harbour. There could be no mistake about it, for he had seen the Claimant and recognised him, and, equally important, the Claimant had recognised Luie in the scrap of Spanish "como esta Luie ?" at once, and addressed him by name. There probably never was a witness coming to support an elaborate tissue of falsehood who wore in the witness box so much the air of a simple witness of the truth. Shady witnesses almost invariably fence under cross-examination. Many have a habit of repeating the question in an inquiring tone, as if only anxious to perfectly understand what they are asked. This is rightly regarded as indicating simply a desire to get time to frame a safe and suitable reply. Nothing of this sort with Jean Luie. He was neither talkative nor cautious. If you wanted a fact or a date he had it ready at your service. If you needed to supplement the answer by some elucidatory detail, the elucidatory detail came at once in a tone that seemed to suggest that the witness thought the counsel's curiosity perfectly reasonable, and was quite ready to gratify it. Meanwhile, the bland benevolent face of the Swedish captain, and even his quaint Scandinavian accent helped, no less than his modest and respectful demeanour, to foster the feeling that this was, indeed

A DECENT HONEST WITNESS.

And yet all well-informed persons in court were aware that his romantic tale was a pure fabrication, as it was afterwards proved to be. All that was needed was to pin this explicit person to the largest possible number of details, and Luie it must be confessed, gave no unnecessary trouble. Again and again he pledged himself to the name of a street, the number of a house, the day of a particular occurrence, and so forth. When asked to be precise about the locality of a little restaurant which his wife, he said, was carrying on for him in New Jersey, he added "My name is over the door." When asked if the owners of the Osprey lived in such a quarter in New York at the period referred to, he replied "they are living there now." So entirely satisfied were they with these replies that the spirits of the claimant's party rose, and many marvelled to find the redoubtable cross-examiner so very mild and meek. But even before the Court rose that day Mr. Stephenson and his indefatigable coadjutor, Mr. Pollard, had tested many of these daring statements by cable, and found them to be impudently false. From that day to the hour when the two City clerks came into Court and identified him as the sham Swedish captain who had tried to cheat the St. Helens ship broker and thence to the day when the prosecution were prepared to prove him a perjurer, an impostor, and a ticket-of-leave man, who had spent the greater part of his life in jail, detectives kept an eye on Jean Luie and rendered escape impossible

ONLY ON ONE OCCASION

throughout that protracted inquiry was Mr. Hawkins seen to be in the least disconcerted by a hostile witness. The man was an illiterate but cunning partisan of the claimant hailing from Wapping, where he was wont to busy himself in organizing public meetings under the direction of "Captain" Brown of "the pudding shop" already referred to. This man had an incorrigible habit of addressing the cross-examiner by name. It was a trifling matter, but it was irritating because it provoked constant outbursts of laughter. "You have taken an active part in these meetings?" inquired the counsel. "Well, I'ave. Mr. Orkins., was the reply." "Never mind my name,." suggested counsel. "Very good, Mr. Orkins," was the reply, and so on. Now and then the counsel repeated, "We shall get on faster if you will have the goodness to forget my name." But it was of no use. "Mr. Orkins" was still regularly appended to every reply amidst the foolish laughter of the crowd. It became necessary, for some reason, to ascertain what had passed at a certain meeting between this witness and one of the witnesses who had been called for the Crown. "He spoke to me first, Mr. Orkins," said the man eagerly. "Did he ? What did he say ?" "Oh, he ses to me, why don't you come over to Mr. Orkins's side, he ses 'you'll find it answer." "Oh, he said that ?" asked counsel, "that will do." The spectators laughed again ; but the advantage was here decidedly on "Mr. Orkins's side," for the date of the meeting referred to, as the jury well know, was long before the counsel had any connection with the case.

THE work of the next session, both at the Grosvenor-cresent Club and at the Pioneer Club, is now sketched out. Literature, art, the more abstract of political questions, with a glance at metaphysics, are included among subjects for debate or lectures. The opening lecture at the Grosvenor-cresent Club is by Dr. Stanton Coit on the subject of Shakspere's Women. Mrs. Sophie Bryant will speak authoritatively on secondary education for women, Mr. Zangwill will advance for debate the not unfamiliar paradox that fiction is the highest form of truth, and Mr. Maclean, M.P., will supply an Imperial note in moving that the Suez Canal should be in British hands. These are only a few items on an extensive programme. The Pioneer debates are to be opened by Mrs. Leich Adams, the novelist, who will speak on literature as a profession for women ; while Miss Northcroft will describe the benefit of convention at the present stage of human development ; Mrs. William Archer, L.R.C.P.S., will deal with the possibilities of training our nerves ; and Mrs. Flora Annie Steel is to treat the question whether the Government is bound to control the plague in India against the religious and social convictions of the natives. Among the lecturrs are Mr. William Archer (on "Some Living Poets"), Mrs. Barnston Parnell (on "Women's Work in the Australian Gold-fields"), and Miss Laura Stubbs (on "Shakspere's Women").

THE SHAMROCK IN THE NAVY.

MR. W. REDMOND REMOVED FROM THE HOUSE.

MR. J. F. X. O'Brien, in the House of Commons on April 4th, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether others in the same watch with Pilklington on St. Patrick's Day were wearing the shamrock without interference, and, if so, why was Pilkington singled out by the officer of the watch and ordered to remove the shamrock from his cap ; whether H. M. S. Retribution, to which Seaman-gunner Pilkington belongs, returned to England on the 12th March, after a voyage exceeding three years ; whether, seeing that during that voyage Pilkington's conduct was such as to earn for him a good conduct badge, and that for his first offence, namely, wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day last, he was punished by 14 days' confinement to cells, with deprivation of his good conduct badge and reduction to second class, he would inquire into the case and endeavour to learn on what grounds the officer of the watch singled out Pilkington for punishment while others also wore the shamrock on that occasion ; whether he was aware that Pilkington's father spent 21 years in the service as master at arms ; and whether he would hold out some hope of the revision of this sentence, with the prospect of restoring to Pilkington his good conduct badge and his class.

Mr. Goschen—No report of the occurrence referred to in the question has been received at the Admiralty. It appears that the hon. member repeats twice over that this man was punished for wearing the shamrock, but I gather from the question itself that he was not punished for wearing the shamrock, but for disobedience to orders when he was told to remove the shamrock. (Nationalist cries of "Oh," and Mr. P. O'Brien : "Where is the distinction ?") There is a great distinction—(Ministerial cheers)—and in the Navy disobedience to orders given lawfully by a superior officer is a serious offence. I am not prepared to interfere in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien—Why was this man singled out from a number of others ?

Mr. Goschen—I have told the hon. member that I have received no report of the occurrence, and I am not aware that this man was singled out.

M. J. F. X. O'Brien—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that this young man's hair has been cut without warrant ? (Ministerial laughter.) This is not a matter for laughter. This young man's hair was cut for the purpose of degrading him. Is the right hon. gentleman aware of that ?

Mr. Goschen—No, Sir ; I am not aware of it.

Mr. W. Redmond—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether, in view of the severe punishment received by this man, namely, 14 days' confinement in a cell, the deprivation of his good conduct badge and his reduction to the second class, all for wearing the shamrock, and of the strong feeling which has been aroused, he will not make some representation with a view to reducing the punishment upon this young man ?

Mr. Goschen—I am afraid I cannot interfere with a matter of this kind. (Hear, hear.) The officer in command would judge of the whole of the circumstances, and there is no presumption whatever that the officer has been harsh. Indeed, the presumption from the question of the hon. member himself (Mr. X. O'Brien) is that the man refused to remove the shamrock when ordered to do so ; and on board ship the lawful order of the commanding officer must be obeyed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Redmond—May I ask whether, in view of the fact that some time ago soldiers were accorded liberty to wear the shamrock—(cries of "Order.")

The Speaker—Order, order. The hon. member is really inaugurating a debate on the question. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond—I beg to give notice that I will occupy more time——. Interruption and cries of "Order.")

The Speaker—Order, order. That is not an orderly way of dealing with this question. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond—I desire to give notice——. (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker.—The hon. member is not entitled to give notice, especially after the terms in which he has already endeavoured to give notice. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond—Well, I do give notice. (Loud cries of "Order.")

The Speaker—I must ask the hon. member to conform to the rules of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond—I will see this matter out. (Cries of "Order.") It is simply scandalous, (Renewed cries of "Order.")

The Speaker—I shall have to call the attention of the House to the conduct of the hon. member more seriously. His conduct is unbecoming and grossly disorderly. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond—At the risk of being "grossly disorderly" I denounce this as an outrage—fourteen days for wearing the shamrock. (Loud cries of "Order.")

The Speaker—Order, order, I have to call the attention of the House to the fact that the conduct of the hon. member is grossly disorderly ——.

Mr. W. Redmond—The conduct of the Government is grossly scandalous.

The Speaker—And I must ask him forthwith to withdraw from the House.

Mr. W. Redmond—I shall do nothing of the kind. (Oh, oh.)

The Speaker—Then I call upon the Serjeant-at-Arms to see that it is done. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond continued to exclaim that it was an outrageous scandal to give a man fourteen days for wearing the shamrock. The Serjeant-at-Arms, leaving his seat, walked up to the gangway with a view to executing the Speaker's order. Mr. W. Redmond thereupon came down the gangway from his seat, and was conducted by the Serjeant-at-Arms out of the House, shouting as he went "It is an outrageous scandal. I should like to ask the noble lord the member for York (Lord C. Beresford) what he thinks of it."

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien—Is treatment like this calculated to encourage Irishmen to enter the Navy ?

The Speaker—Order, order. The hon. member is now asking a question on a matter of opinion entirely and the discussion must cease. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. O'Brien—Arising out of the other question, will you allow me to ask the noble lord the member for York whether he ever punished a man for wearing the shamrock ? (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker—The hon. member must really conform to the rules of the House.

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien—Does the right hon. gentleman think that treatment of this kind is calculated to draw men to the service ?

The Speaker—Order, order.

WHAT WOULD BE THE AMOUNT OF A BRITISH WAR INDEMNITY ?

ASSUMING a not immoderate conscience in the victor, but of course remembering that business is business, what might be considered the probable figure at which a British indemnity would be set, should ever, ever, ever this dear isle suffer the fate of France in 1871 ? We know how enormous the French indemnity was, and we have heard of an iron Chancellor who wept for three days and three nights (off and on) when he learned how easily it could be paid. The Chancellor's grief is historical, and we may depend upon it that his legitimate disappointment stands as a warning in all the great Governments of the world. The indemnity system (a vast improvement on the old plan of imposing an annual tribute which we owe to the Bourse)—the indemnity system is not done with ; the double lesson of Prince Bismarck's mistake has been well taken to heart : *what*, then, is the figure at which a Bleichroeder, a Rothschild, or a De Witte would put the ransom of England ? They are sure to have worked it out at Berlin, where there are more pigeon-holes for such purposes than in any other capital on the face of the globe. In one of these pigeon-holes, at the War Office, there is a beautiful series of road-maps for certain districts in England ; not English maps—they have not been trusted to—but specially made by Germans for a fancy purpose, with ransom in the dimmer distance. Mr. Bleichroeder will not deny that in another pigeon-hole, in another office, are carefully prepared estimates of what such a ransom should be, under various possible conditions. He could tell us what these estimates amount to, and I wish he would. For two reasons, however, he will never do so. The amount is so magnificent, even as it figures out upon an estimate of what the country could stand when shorn of certain outlying properties, that it would gratify our pride too much. And it is so frightful an amount that, if known, the last chance of using those beautiful road-maps would disappear. The people of Shakespeare's "sceptred isle" would immediately take though of how it would do to end their glorious story as serfs of an association of Continental bondholders, and would act accordingly. Good reasons, these, for keeping the Berlin calculations dark, small as the likelihood is that there will be an immediate call for them.—"Blackwood." April.

OF "The Heart of Maryland," "The Belle of New York," "The Conquerors," and "Lord and Lady Algy," much has been said already. Of both "The Heart of Maryland" and "The Belle of New York," it is notable that they are plays of American origin to be interpreted over here by American players. And if we are to have American plays at all, it is emphatically well that they should be rendered by Americans in American fashion. Thus we get, not only at an accent, but at an atmosphere, which, in the case of dramas of American life and character, our English players cannot easily create. "The Conquerors" is, superficially, a play of French and German character ; its personæ, though supposedly French and German, necessarily speak English, and may well be represented by English people. But where the interest, as in the "Maryland" and "New York" pieces, is essentially Transatlantic, we may welcome the Transatlantic interpreters, just as Brother Jonathan welcomes English interpretors of such essentially English compots as "The Geisha" and "The Circus Girl."

A BARRISTER ON THE JURY SYSTEM.

BEFORE the Australian Law Commission the other day evidence given in the afternoon by Mr. S. St. John Topp, barrister, and in the evening by Mr. G. H. Jefferson, a solicitor, and managing clerk for Messrs. Attenborough, Nunn and Smith. Mr. Topp said he thought juries should be abolished altogether, except in criminal cases. He could not see why a person should be allowed to have a jury in cases of libel, malicious prosecution, breach of promise, &c. In such instances, if a person had a good case he preferred it being heard by a judge ; if it was a bad case, he preferred a jury. That fact alone condemned the system. The jury system caused considerable extra expense. In the probate jurisdiction he thought orders nisi were inconvenient and expensive. He was disposed to favor raising the jurisdiction of the courts of petty sessions and abolishing the County Court. As to the amalgamation of the two branches of the legal profession, he held that it had acted most disastrously to the public. Its tendency was to attract the failures in each branch to the practice of both. It was only those who had been a failure in one branch that practised in both. Every man who had been struck off the roll or dealt with at all by the court for dishonorable or dishonest conduct since the amalgamation had been an "amalgam." Many amalgams who went into court gave no assistance to the judge, and the case suffered in consequence. The amalgamation had increased costs generally to an enormous extent. The same had been found to be the result of amalgamation in New Zealand and South Australia. He would take the fixing of costs out of the hands of the judges as far as possible in the common law branch. In the equity branch they must be left greatly to the discretion of the judges. In cases tried before a jury the costs should follow the event. Great inconvenience was felt in cases of delay in giving reserved judgments—some were delayed as much as six and more months. He could mention several recent cases in which great delay was taking place in giving reserved judgments, causing great inconvenience to all parties.

To Mr. Wilkins : He would not abolish juries in criminal cases, because the responsibility of dealing with capital offences would be too great for one man. He did not think they could get a judge, for instance, to take the responsibility of hanging a man. A second reason why he would favour juries in criminal cases was because there were not so many law points involved in them as in civil cases.

Mr. Wilkins : On one occasion a business man offered me a sum of £200 to influence my decision as a juryman ; and recently a panel, in which my name appeared, was shown to me with the view of influencing my decision in a case. Would you suggest any alteration of the system of impannelling juries ?

Mr. Topp thought it would be advisable to preserve the panel from being known as far as possible.

Mr. Jefferson, being examined, said he had considerable experience in the taxing of bills of costs. A taxing officer should be a man who had gone through the mill in the daily practice of legal business of the kind. Putting specific items, with amounts opposite, in bills of costs would not effect any improvement. He thought the reduction of counsels' fees as compared with those of solicitors was due to the former being fixed under the Judicature Act, and the latter being increased by applications for discovery of interrogatories. As a rule clients were satisfied with solicitors' charges under present conditions. It was not customary to make a higher counsel's fee for jury cases than for cases before a judge only. He thought juries useful in cases of slander and libel. Six or 12 men were not so liable to a rather strong view of one side as one man was. The present jury system was a fair one, but he thought these should be an educational qualification in jurors instead of merely a ratepaying qualification. He remembered a case in which an idiot was impannelled, and it was not discovered till the last moment.

A Member : Did you never find 12 idiots on a jury ? (Laughter.)

Mr. Jefferson said he was not speaking in a jocular sense. From his experience he could not say trial by jury entailed more pitfalls leading to new trials and appeals than trial by judge alone. The law list of cases for hearing should be divided into equity and common law. Since the Judicature Act's coming into operation court fees had greatly increased. Something new in the shape of fees was now continually being invented—costs which were never heard of under the old rules. The employment of short hand writers in courts was desirable as a means of expediting proceedings.

To Mr. Cowderoy : When there were efficient taxing officers the item "instructions for brief" was nothing like so heavy as it was now.

The commission adjourned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 23)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr C C Stevens, C S I, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 2nd inst.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H F Matthews is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 16th June 1898.

The services of Lieut H Brand, 5th Bo Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Capt C Hamilton, 2nd Bengal Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Lieut W C French, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—Surg Major T Grainger, M D, I M S Bengal, Surg Capt E H Brown, I M S Bengal, Surg Capt C R M Green, F R C S, I M S, Bengal, Surg Capt D M Moir, M B, C M, I M S Bengal, and Surg Capt C R Stevens, M D, F R C S, I M S Bengal.

The services of Surg Major J A Cunningham, M D, M CH, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of Surg Major R Pemberton, I M S Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act XVIII of 1884, as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the retirement from the service with effect from the 4th May, 1898, of Sir Charles Roe, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab :—Mr J Frizelle, I C S, one of the Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, to be the Chief Judge of that Court, Babu Protul Chandra Chatterji, Rai Bahadur, 1st temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to be a Judge of that Court, Mr W O Clark, I C S, 2nd temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court Punjab to be first temporary Additional Judge that Court, until further orders, and Mr T G Walker, I C S, Divisional Judge of Lahore, to be 2nd temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Chief, until further orders.

The services of Major G A Welman, 13th Madras Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an Offg Cant Magte.

Appointment—Mr H Thirkell White, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commr of Upper Burma during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G D Burgess, C S I, or until further orders.

The Rev A E Brown Constable, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, is grantd privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th April 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety-Capt H T Pease, Principal, Lahore Vety College, is granted furlough for one year, three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st May 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Furlough for ten months, under article 340b of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr A E Wild, Conservator, 2nd grade, in charge of the Bengal Forest Circle, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th March 1898.

From the same date and until further orders—(a) Mr A Smythies, Conservator, 3rd grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, and (b) Mr E G Chester, Depy Conservator 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Consvr, 3rd grade, and has been placed in charge of the Bengal Forest Circle.

Furlough for eight months under article 340b of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr C Bagshawe, Consvr, 1st grade, in charge of the Berar Forest Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th March 1898. From the same date and until further orders—(a) Mr S Eardley-Wilmot, Consvr, 2nd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade, and (b) Mr W P Thomas, Deputy Consvr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and has been placed in charge of the Berar Forest Circle.

Furlough for eight months, under article 340b of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr A Smythies, Consvr, 3rd (offg 2nd) grade, in charge of the Western Forest Circle in Upper Burma, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd April 1898. From the same date and until further orders—(a) Mr H C Hill, Consvr, 1st grade, has been placed in charge of the Western Forest Circle in Upper Burma, and (b) Mr S Eardley-Wilmot, Consvr, 2nd (offg 1st) grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, reverted to his substantive grade.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Lieut-Col St G C Gore, R E, Offg Supt, 1st grade, and Supt, Trigonometrical Surveys, is granted special leave for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, Major S G Burrard, R E, Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Supt, Trigonometrical Surveys, during the absence of Lieut-Col St G C Gore, R E.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Surgn Lt Col A M Crofts, I M S Bengal, Residency Surgn in Gwalior, and Medical Officer to H H the Maharaja of Gwalior, m c for nine months, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgn Lieut Col J Crofts, M D, I M S Bengal, Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn in Gwalior and Medical Officer to H H the Maharaja of Gwalior, with effect from the 7th March 1898, and during the absence on furlough of Surgn Lieut Col A M Crofts, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J H Clark as Acting Consular Agent for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Coconada, during the absence of Mr C W Simpson.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr E J Foucar as Acting Consul for Germany at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr F L Foucar.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr R F Greener as Consul for the United States America at Bombay.

With reference to notification No 771 G, dated the 6th May 1897, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the confirmation of Monsieur Harold Curjel as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W U Nichol as acting Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi, during the absence of Mr S W Anderson.

Major T C Pears, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd offg 1st class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major R H Jennings, R E, a Political Agent of the 3rd offg 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Alwar.

Capt W M Cubitt, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Malwa, with effect from the 15th March 1898.

Capt G F C Trench, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 1st offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Capt F G Beville, I S C, a Political Assist of the 3rd offg 1st class, is posted as Asst Commr of Merwara.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr C W C Carson, Probationer, is promoted substantively to class VI of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept with effect from the 1st April 1898.

Mr G C Hart, having been appointed a Probationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, is attached to the office of the Accountant Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 11th April 1898.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Prior, 13th The Shekhawati Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Dist Recruiting Officer, Lucknow, vice Capt Newell, resigned, dated 3rd Feb 1898.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut R E Bond, the Princess of Wales's Own York Regt' offg Wing Officer, 4th Prince Albert Victor's, Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy, 14th July 1896, and Lieut F D Davidson, Wiltshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 1st Regt of Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, 11th Aug 1896.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut E E C Dalgliesh, Dorset Regt, offg Sqdn Officer, 4th Regt of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, 5th March 1896.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieuts—H B D Baird, attached to the 13th, The Duke of Connaught's, Regt of Bengal Lancers, 8th March 1898, H M Butler, offg Wing Officer, 4th Regt of Bo Infy, 1st Battn, Rifle Regt, 19th March 1898, and W C Little, offg Wing Officer, 23rd, or Wallajahbad, Regt of Madras, Light, Infy, 23rd March 1898.

COMMANDS.

Major-Genl R M Jennings, C B, Comdg Assam Dist and offg in Command of the Oudh Dist, to Command a district of the first class in the Bengal Command, vice Major-Genl G C Bird, C B, transferred to the Punjab Command, dated 1st April 1898.

Col R M Clifford, Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, to command a district of the second class in India, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl, while so employed, vice Major Genl, Jennings, dated 4th April 1898.

Col P W Percy Smith, Comdt, Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl, while so employed, vice Major Genl G C Hogg, C B, Bom Cavy, appointed to officiate as a Dist Comdr of the first class, dated 19th March, 1898.

Col A J F Reid, 29th Punjab, Regt of Bengal Infy, Comdg Malakand Force, to be a Col on the Staff in the Punjab Command, vice Col Clifford, dated 4th April, 1898.

TIRAH.

The following appointmenis are made, with effect from the dates the officers assume their duties :—Lieut A J Reddie, 1st Battn, South Wales Borderers, to be Orderly Officer to Major Genl W P Symons, C B, Comdg 1st Divn, Tirah Expeditionary Force, and Lient H Le M Fellows, 35th Sikh, Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Comdt, Native Troops Depot, Peshawar, vice Lieut H G W Chandler, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, who has vacated.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Colonels—Major W S Hewett, dated 30th Dec 1897, and Major C H Des Vœux, dated 10th Jan 1898.

To be Major—Capt R E S Taylor, dated 23rd Jan 1898.

To be Lieuts—Lieut A C Edwardes, from the Oxford L I, dated 22nd Oct 1896, but to rank from 22nd March 1893, Lieut G L Cattell, from the Middlesex Regt, dated 4th Aug 1896, but to rank from 18th Sept 1893, Lieut F L Wood, from the Shropshire L I, dated 3rd Dec 1895, but to rank from 19th Sept 1893, Lieut R W C Blair, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated 30th Oct 1896, but to rank from 23rd Dec 1893, Lieut A D G Ramsay, from the Worcestershire Regt, dated 14th Dec 1896, but to rank from 16th May 1894, Lieut A Turing, from the Royal Fusiliers, since killed in action, dated 6th Feb 1896, but to rank from 3rd Sept 1894, Lieut W J P Preston, from the Middlesex Regt, dated 24th Oct 1896, but to rank from 1st Dec 1894, Lieut E S Earle, from the Border Regt, dated 24th July 1896, but to rank from 8th Dec 1894, Lieut C H Rowcroft, from the R A, dated 15th Nov 1896, but to rank from 19th Feb 1895, Lieut H H Sproule, from the East Surrey Regt, dated 10th Dec 1897, but to rank from 8th June 1896, Lieut A N Hood, from the Manchester Regt, dated 24th Aug 1897, but to rank from 13th July 1896, Lieut F C Hirst, from the Manchester Regt, dated 10th Nov 1897, but to rank from the 15th July 1896, Lieut G M Molloy, from the Royal Irish Rifles, dated 28th Oct 1897, but to rank from 18th July 1896, Lieut M H L Gale, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated 4th Nov 1897, but to rank from 30th Oct 1896, Lieut C de J Luxmoore, from the Royal Irish Regt, dated 12th Nov 1897, but to rank from 1st Jan 1897, Lieut C G Hutchinson, from the Royal Scots, dated 24th Dec 1897, but to rank from 8th Feb 1897, Lieut J Grattan, from the Hampshire Regt, dated 19th Nov 1897, but to rank from 1st June 1897, Lieut T W H Jones, from the Manchester Regt, dated 28th Oct 1897, but to rank from 10th July 1897, Lieut G R P Wheatley, from the Norfolk Regt, dated 30th Oct 1897, but to rank from 3rd Aug 1897, Lieut W J Lambert, from the East Lancashire Regt, dated 19th Nov 1897, but to rank from 25th Oct 1897, Second-Lieut R Gardiner, from the South Lancashire Regt, dated 28th Oct 1897, Second-Lieut L Slater, dated 11th Nov 1897, and Second-Lieut C D Duxbury, dated 4th Dec 1897.

To be Second Lieuts.—The undermentioned Second Lieuts, from the Unattached List, dated as below, but to rank from 5th Aug 1896 :—D L R Lorimer, dated 20th Nov 1897, N V L Rybot, dated 19th Nov 1897, H F Shairp, dated 25th Nov 1897, H W Ashburner, dated 20th Oct 1827, E H Dunsford, dated 22nd Nov 1897, A W Daldy, dated 20th Nov 1897, McVeagh Crichton, dated 20th Nov 1897, E F Holland, dated 19th Nov 1897, J Mackenzie, dated 21st Oct 1897, L D Shewell, dated 26th Oct 1897, A E Jewett, dated 19th Nov 1897, G H Anderson, dated 18th Nov 1897, A C S B Elles, dated 16th Nov 1897, and Second Lieut C E Bruce, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, dated 7th Dec 1897, but to rank from 5th Sept 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgn Lieut Cols to be Bgde Surgn Lieut Cols—Bengal Estabt—G C Hall, dated 1st Oct 1897, J T B Bookey, and J Young, dated 21st Oct 1897.

Surgn Lieuts to be Surgn Capts—Dated 29th Jan 1898—Bengal Estabt—C J Milne, A F Stevens, C H Bensley, F H Watling, A Gwyther, E J Morgan, W Carr, and J A Hamilton. Madras Estabt—F Wall and C M Mathew. Bombay Estabt—S Evans and J H McDonald.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers—Bgde Surgn Lt Col Sir G King, K C I E, Bengal Estabt, dated 28th Feb 1898, and Surgn Capt G C Hall, Half-pay List, Madras Estabt, dated 12th March 1898.

PROMOTIONS—BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command—Depy Asst Commissary and Honorary Lieut J Campbell, 1st class Barrack Master, to be Asst Commissary with effect from the 2nd Feb 1897, and to be Depy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Capt, with effect from the 17th Feb 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

17th Regt of Bombay Infy—Jemadar Ragho Redkar to be Subadar, vice Badri Tribedi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th Jan 1898, and Jemadar Sita Ram Ghoglay, 13th Regt of Bombay Infy, to be Subadar, vice Solomon Moses, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 23rd March 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned medical officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval—Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col Sir A S Lethbridge, MD, KCSI, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, 1st April 1898, and Surg-Lieut-Col J Moorhead, M D, I M S, Bengal, Civil Surgn, Bengal, 29th May 1898.

Major A W Lyster, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th April 1898, subject to H M's approval

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers—Major D Morris, Comdt, resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of Lieut Col with permission to wear the uniform of the corps, on retirement.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles—Major L E Brock, Midland Railway Vol Rifles, to be Commdt, with the rank of Lieut Col, vice Whitcombe, resigned.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—Second Lieut A H Morgan to be Lieut vice Cather, deceased, and G F S Christie, Gentl, to be Second Lieut, vice Sutherland, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following reversion is made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the specified :—Lieut Col E Glennie, R E, Offg Supdg Engr, to be Ex Engr, 1st grad, Reversion, from 30th Jan 1898.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J McDonald, Engineer, R I M, is transferred to the retired list by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 25th April 1898.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Comdr K V Bacon, R I M (m c), for three months, Comdr J S Barrett, R I M (m c), for six months, and Sub-Lieut G W S LaTouche, R I M (m c), for three months,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMNET.

Mr C Muirhead, Depy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of that notified in Public Works Dept Notification No 62, dated 10th Feb 1898

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 35, dated 28th Jan 1898, it is notified that Mr I S Sherlock Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

2nd Lieut E G Wace, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Dept, as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction.

Mr T R Barwick is appointed Asst Loco Supt in class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, and posted to the East Coast Railway.

Lalla Jai Kishan, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Capt W D Waghorn, R E, E Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is on, return from Field Service, appointed to officiate as Depy Cousulting Engr for Railways, Bombay until further orders.

Mr J H Murray, Dist Traffic Supt in class II, grade 4 sub protem of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is promoted permanently to class II, grade 4 of that Estabt.

Mr H L Monk, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, is appointed Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In relation to the Main disaster, and a suggestion made that it was due to coal gas, the report of a board appointed by the Naval Secretary to inquire into the spontaneous ignition of coal is very interesting. In this matter the United States Navy has been unfortunate. In August, 1894, a fire occurred in an upper bunker of the Petrel, due, it is believed, to a great heat, 200deg. in the space between the boilers and bunker, and to absence of ventilation. Several fires have taken place in the Olympia; one in April, 1895, was believed to be caused by the proximity to the bunker of the steaming boiler and feed tank. Other fires in the same year were attributed to the stowing of inflammable coal in the upper bunkers, and it was recommended that only the best Welsh or American anthracite coal should be stowed. A fire occurred in December, 1895, in a bunker of the Cincinnati, which partly overhung the boilers. The heat was so great that the wooden cases around shells in an adjacent magazine, separated by a single bulkhead only, were ignited. In the New York, in January, 1896, gas was given off in a lower bunker, but not ignited, and two months later trouble was caused, as was surmised, through oil and water leaking from the dynamo-room above the bunker. Here again there was a single bulkhead between the bunker and a magazine, and wookwork was charred. In the Indiana certain upper bunkers were recommended to be left empty or lined with asbestos board or fire-clay. Anything short of anthracite would ignite in them. In the Lancaster an emission of gas which occurred in January, 1893, was due to the bunker being near to the feed tank. "Spontaneous combustion," probably caused by heat from the old boiler, was the report upon a fire in November, 1893, in the Wabash. Heat and leakage were assigned as the source of fires in the Welmington, Albatross, and Oregon.

The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky have both been launched at Newport News. They are vessels of 11,525 tons, 368ft. 3in. long, with 72ft. 2in. beam, and 25ft. draught, concerning the design of which there has been a good deal of discussion. The intended speed of sixteen knots, obtained with 10,500 horse-power, is low, but only moderate forced draught will be employed. The most characteristic feature of the ships is the system superposed turrets, which is not likely to be applied again. Four 13in. guns are coupled in turrets fore and aft, in the customary way, but, on the top of these turrets, others, smaller in size, are built, each with two 8in. guns. The secondary armament comprises fourteen 5in., twenty 6pr., and six 1pr. quick-firers and four machine guns. There are five torpedo-tubes. The armouring is of nickel steel, the belts having a maximum of 15in., the turret from 17in. to 6in., and the deck varying between 5in. and 3in. The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has unanimously approved the construction of six destroyers and as many torpedo boats.

It was quite a foregone conclusion that the German Navy Bill would pass the "Reichstag." For years the stars in their courses seem to have fought against the Government, but at length, favoured by many contributory circumstances, it has definitively enforced its will. Our readers are well informed in regard to the charactor of the measure, its curious feature of fixing a standard of strength in relation to a limit of age for the ships, and its particular provisions. Into the particular financial details of the enactment we shall not enter, and space is wanting to deal with the discussion. The "septennate" has been reduced to a "sextennate," and the poor are not to be oppressed by taxes on consumable commodities. Germany, like France and Russia, has now embarked upon a large naval policy. She is in quest of that "Weltreich" which the Emperor now long ago proclaimed, and for its winning and safeguard she will eventually create a large fleet and assume a place in the first rank of naval powers. The fact will not be lost upon ourselves. It is impossible to believe that any Government will ever be so blind to the necessities of the Empire as to propose the maintenance of a navy anything less than supreme.

The Austrian Imperial manœuvres will take place this year in Upper Hungary, where the 6th Corps, with its headquarters at Kaschau, will manœuvre against a corps formed out of troops borrowed from the neighbouring district, while the 7th Corps (Temesvar) is to operate against the 12th Corps (Siebenburg), the divisions and brigades of Honved cavalry in the district taking part. As was the case last year the manœuvres will be directed by General Feldzeugmeister Baron von Beck, and the Minister of War and the various inspectors-general, with the inspectors of cavalry, infantry, &c., will be present. Nothing has yet been arranged in regard to the parts of the manœuvres which the Emperor will witness.

The work of manufacturing the new Italian rifle having now been almost completed, a question has been put in the Parliament as to the purposes of the Government in regard to the future of the factories. General Afan de Rivera, Under-Secretary for War, replied that it was the intention to discharge a number of the artisans during the year, but that none of establishments would be closed. The maintenance the of the present establishments in the factories is impossible, and changes are dictated by pecuniary considerations. The works at Terni, being better fitted than the other establishments, were able to turn out a weapon of finer finish, and the price with sword-bayonet and accessories was 43 lire 35. The cost at Torre Annunziafa was 45 lire 12, at Brescia 46 lire 25, and at Turin 48 lire 34.

It would appear that Captain Gerard's folding bicycle has been definitely adopted for the Russian Army. It has been under trial in competition with "Styria" and "Gladiator" types of machines, which in handiness at least seem very inferior to it. After the manœuvres of 1896 General Plutzinsky suggested to Captain Gerard certain alterations in the bicycle to fit it better for the kind of roads it would have to traverse in Russia. The result has been the production of a special pattern, completed in 1897, and known as the "Russian Army Model," which is illustrated and described in a recent number of the Rasvedchik. General Plutzinsky indicates the modifications made, and concludes that it is in many ways superior to its rivals. There is greater facility of folding and unfolding, the machine is more compact, and is more easily carried on the back, and there is a great advantage in the man being able to stop, place his feet firmly on the ground, and fire while holding the bycycle between his legs, ready to mount and continue his route. In the Gerard machine, slung upon the back, the wheels lie evenly one on the other, with the handle-bar diagonally behind, and the saddle well away from the left shoulder, while in the "Gladiator" pattern the wheels do not lie equally one over the other, and the handle-bar and saddle are near the right shoulder, and seem in a position to impede the movement of the arm. The "Styria" model is free from any objection on that score, but the saddle is behind the man's head and the handle-bar higher still.

The *Ruskii Invalid* announces the appointment of the successor of General Obrutcheff as Chief of the Military Staff in the person of General Sakaroff. This officer, who was lately Chief of the Staff of the Military Government of Odessa, has had large experience of staff duties, both in the Guard and again in the military district of Warsaw. He fought in the Balkan campaign and gained distinction at the Shipka Pass. With General Kuropatkin, who was of the same age, he attended the Nicholas Staff Academy in 1872.

The committee of the Franch Chamber on the Army had before them on Thursday the Minister of War, who delivered his opinion on the proposal, signed by 160 deputes, in favour of a two years' service in the Army. General Billot was strongly against the scheme, which, he said, was disapproved by the generals, commanders of army corps, and the Supreme Council of War. Its effect would be to weaken the Army both in numbers and fighting power. The committee rejected the proposal.

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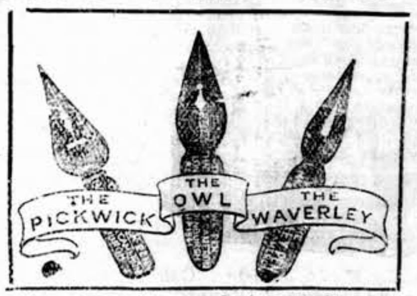
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.
Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. v. Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.



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"They are a Treasure."
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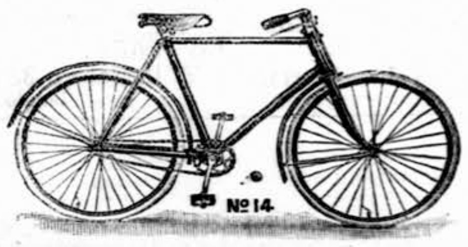
They come as boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
These GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY
Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875
Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, *Secretary*
CAUTION.— It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
Darling Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.



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Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.
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THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
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PATENTED
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REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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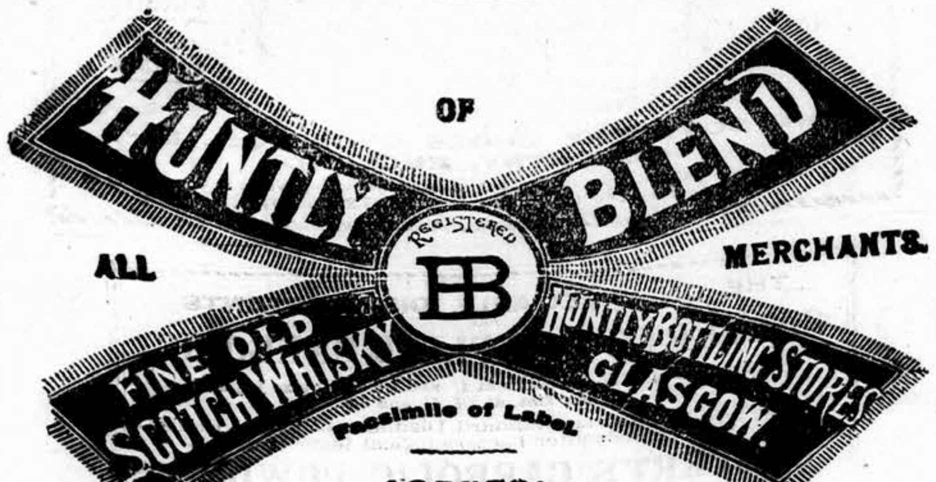

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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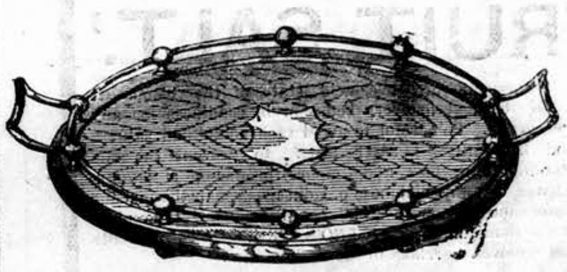
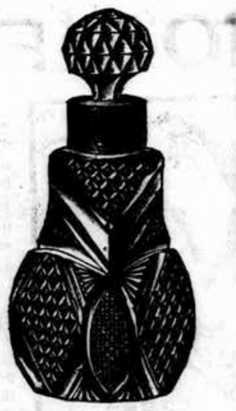
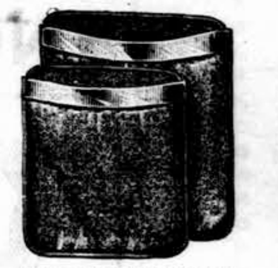


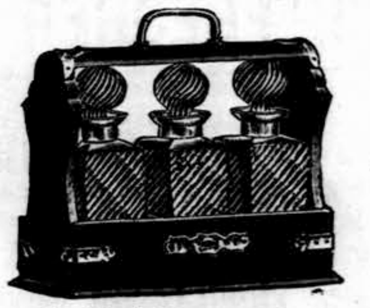
Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.



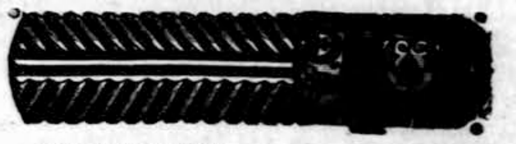
Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.



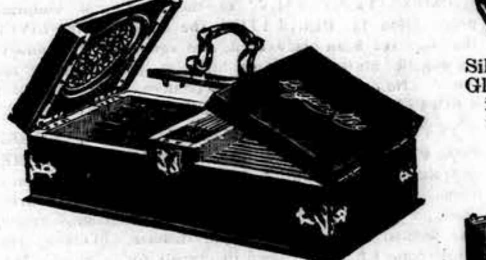
Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.



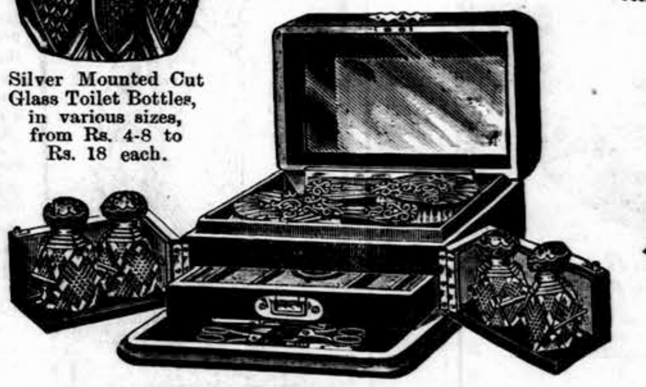
Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



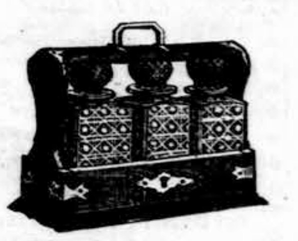
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 26.



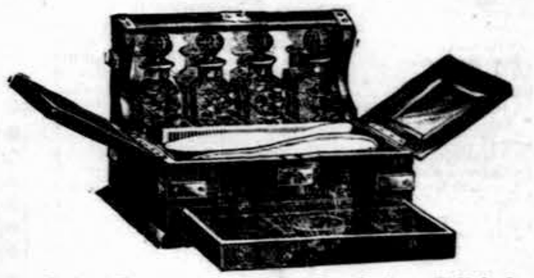
Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.



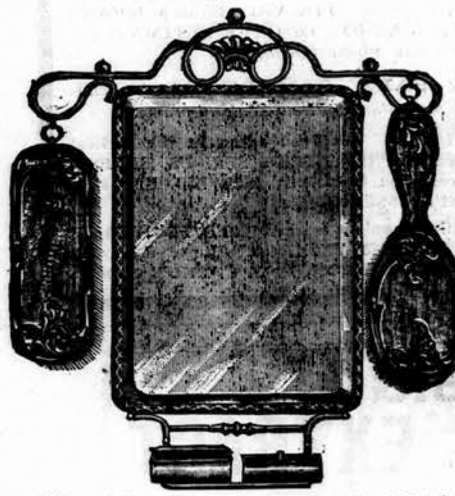
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.



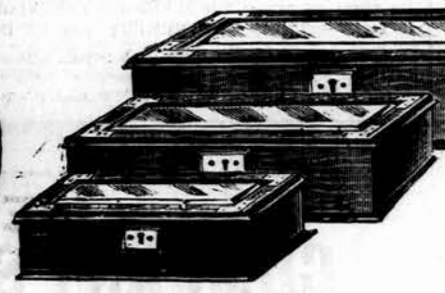
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 46 & 65.



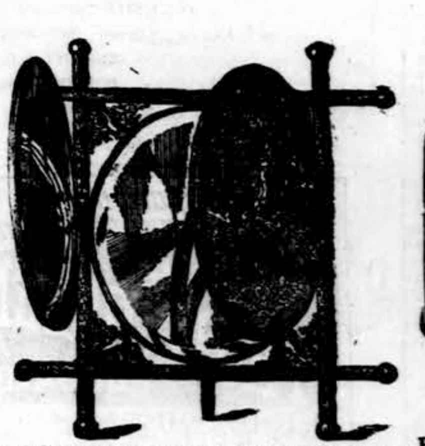
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



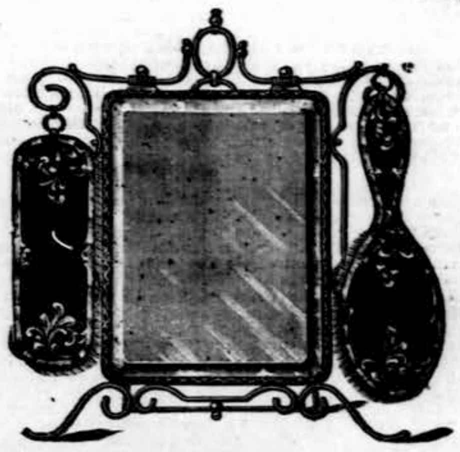
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



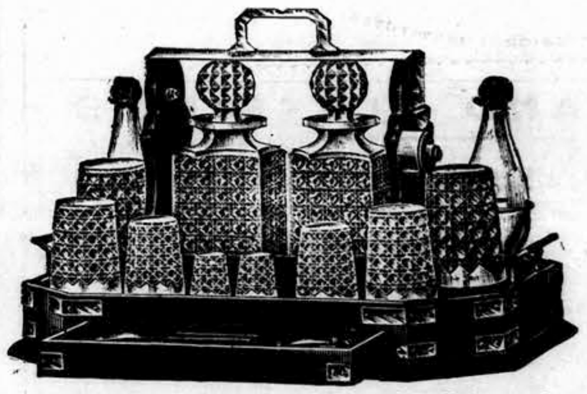
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs 25, 30 and 35.



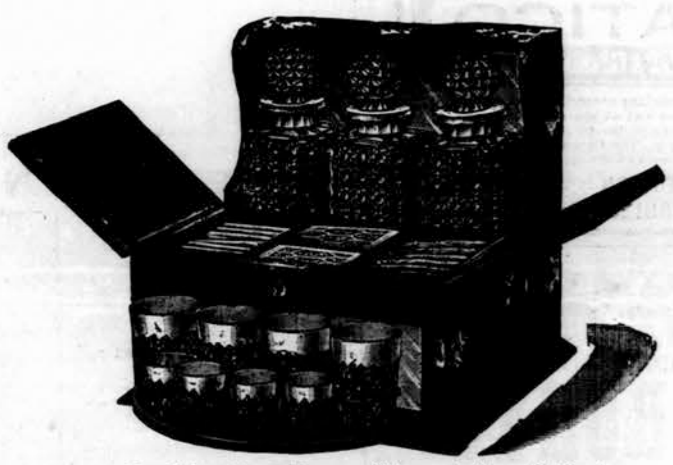
Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, Plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.



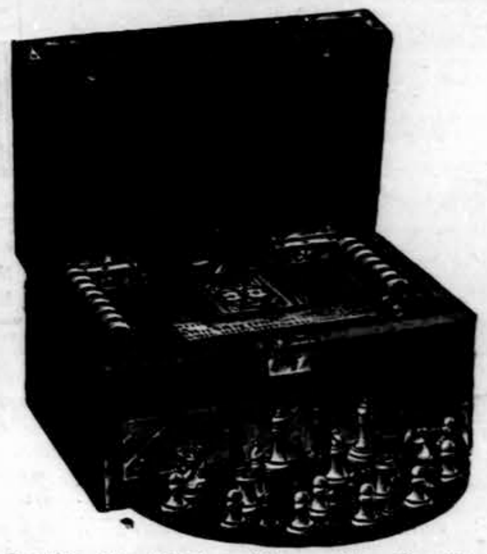
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.



Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess, Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

Death Lurks Behind a Cough.

A cough ought to be looked after without delay. The cough itself is bad enough, but it is the danger that lurks behind that is to be feared. The beginning of consumption is often a cold, then a cough, then the dread disease itself. There are very many cough remedies sold, but there is no certainty about them. Being sure is the first step toward a cure.

Little's Oriental Balm

is a sure, a quick, an absolute remedy for coughs. Those who take it can rest assured that it will cure them. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty. This splendid remedy ought to be always kept in the house. It stands guard over the health of the family. If a cough occurs in the night-time, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will stop it at once and bring sleep and rest.

A. C. BERRYMAN,
Head Office, 17 Jones St., MADRAS.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine venders throughout the civilized world.

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The Only Food for Delicate Infants.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

LAMPS! LAMPS! DITMAR LAMPS!!!

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

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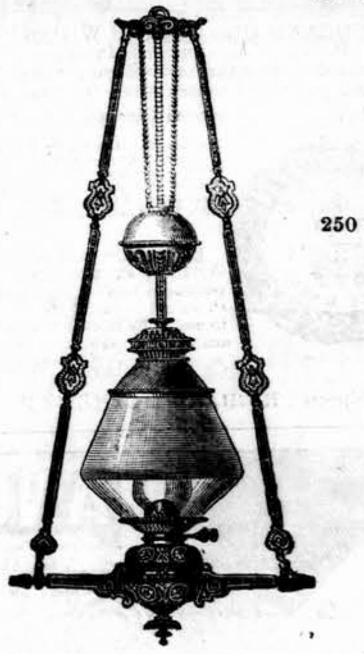

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Splendid Drawing or Dining Room Hanging Lamp, fitted with the renowned DITMAR LEX BURNER No. I and Storm shade.

A REAL BEAUTY.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

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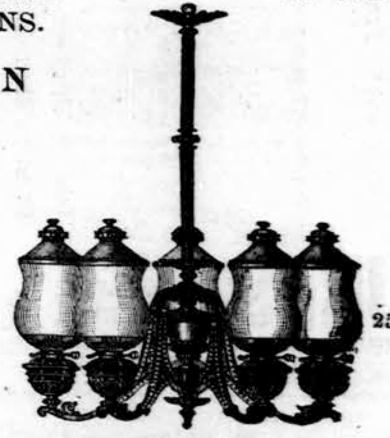

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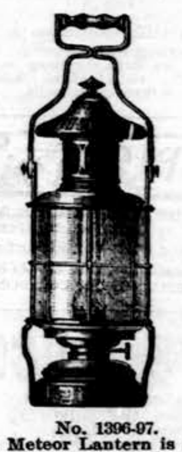
No. 6006.
5 Light Chandelier, very strong, especially suitable for Churches, large Halls, Factories, Messes, &c. &c., at remarkably low price.
Also 2 Light, 3 Light and 4 Light Chandeliers of the same pattern kept in Stock.

THE METEOR LANTERN

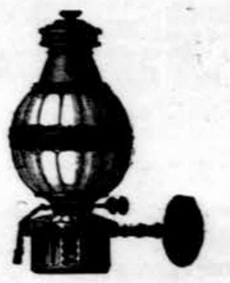
GREATEST SUCCESS



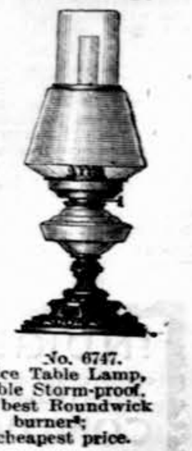
THE METEOR LANTERN

GREATEST SUCCESS

No. 1396-97.
The Meteor Lantern is the best Lantern in the world; strongly built of not much weight, and giving a powerful light; it is really the kind of Lantern everybody wants here in India for Household and Camp.



No. 7936.
WALL BRACKET
polished brass with Cut-Glass Fount and Storm proof fitting.



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